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A SYLLABUS
OF
MEDIEVAL HISTORY

395-1300.

BY
DANA CARLETON MUNRO

FOURTH EDITION.

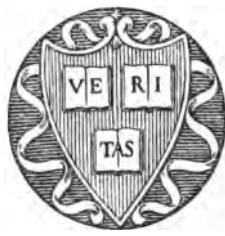
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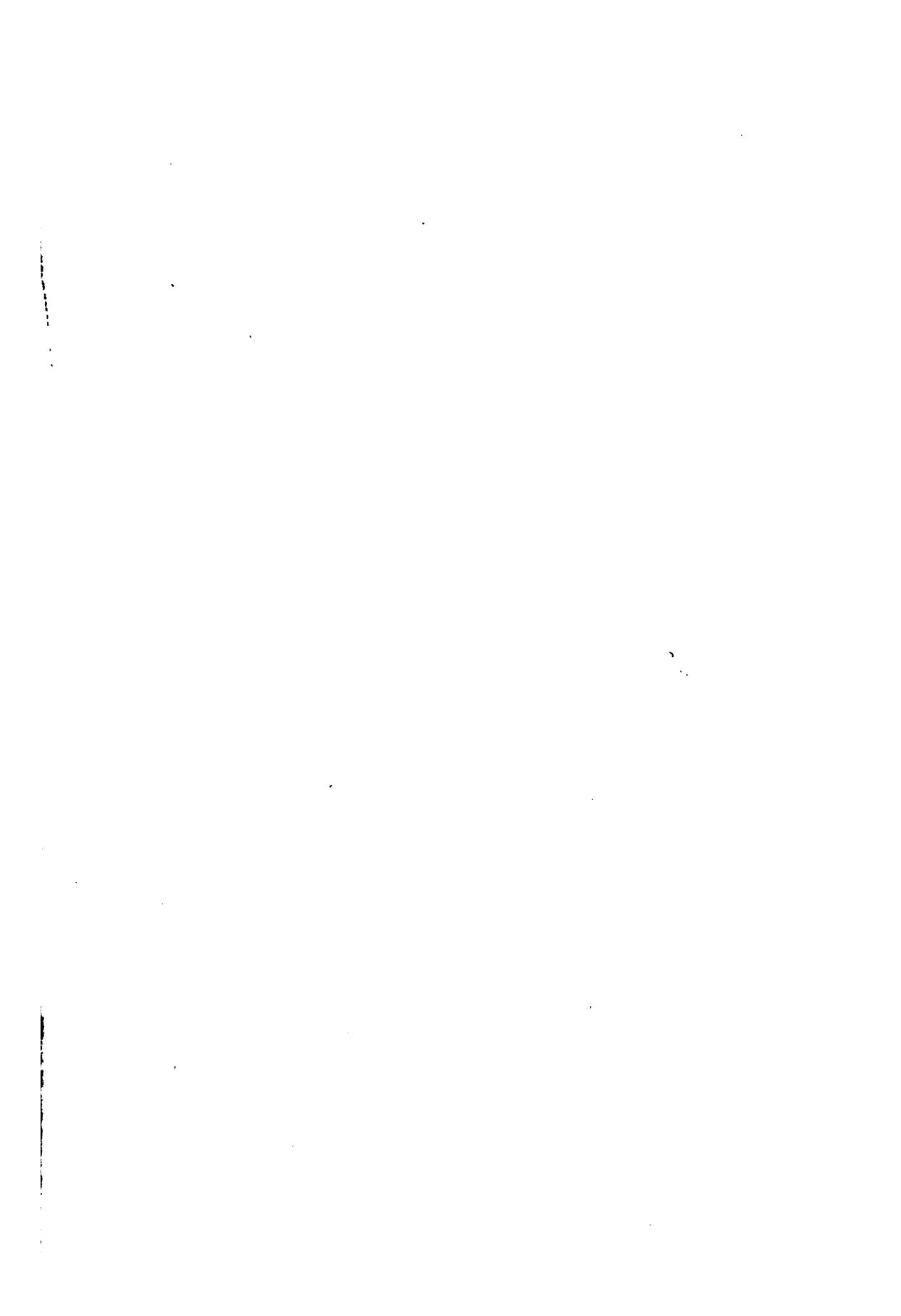
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Gurney Professor of History and
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Charles University

PREFACE.

This syllabus is divided into subjects, not lectures. Often a single subject, as the migrations, may require more than one lecture. Other subjects may be passed over briefly in less than a lecture, or omitted entirely. In the latter case the students may be assigned reading to cover the omission.

In the bibliographies only authorities in English, with two or three exceptions, are given. But in every case it is believed that the books quoted furnish sufficient bibliographical notes to enable the student to find out the best works in foreign languages. The number of books mentioned has been kept down to the lowest possible limit without omitting works which are essential; but at the request of others who use this syllabus some titles have been added to the original list. Some books of which the value has been lessened by more recent works are quoted either because of their accessibility or fame. Some other works, although valuable throughout the course, are named only for special topics; e. g. Gregorovius: *History of the City of Rome*. Of the sources only a few are mentioned and only those which can be used by undergraduate students. By those who read French Langlois' *Lectures Historiques* will be found especially useful. The same students will find Zeller's *Histoire de France racontée par les Contemporains* of value in connection with this course. Both are published by Hachette, Paris.

The best small atlas is Putzger: *Historischer Schul-Atlas*, with a German-English glossary, Lemcke and Buechner. Of the larger atlases Droysen: *Allgemeiner Historischer Handatlas*, Velhagen and Klasing, or Scrader: *Atlas de Géographie Historique*, Hachette, or Poole: *Oxford Historical Atlas*, are the most valuable. A fuller list can be found in the *Report of the Committee of Seven*, Macmillan.*

* Holt announces a new atlas, edited by Professor Dow of the University of Michigan.

PREFACE.

It is hard to make a choice among the church histories because they are so often biased by the theological views of the authors. Moeller's (3 vols., Macmillan) is dry, but useful. Gieseler's (various editions), although old, is excellent because of the quantity and quality of source material quoted. Alzog's (3 vols., Clark) is the best from the Roman Catholic standpoint. Schaff's (6 vols., Scribner) is scholarly and will be preferred by many. Fisher's (1 vol., Scribner) is a convenient summary. There are others which deserve mention, but each instructor is sure to have his own preferences.

For the proper names the usual form is given except where there is some especial reason for preferring another spelling. There has been no attempt to attain uniformity. It would be impossible without a palaeographic purism which obscures familiar names and events, and certainly has no place in undergraduate work.

The extracts from the sources are printed here because these particular bits do not seem to fit into any of the existing series.

In the preparation of this syllabus I have been much aided by the excellent syllabi of Professor Burr of Cornell and Professor Dow of Michigan. Professor Haskins of Harvard, Professor Robinson of Columbia, Professor Cheyney of Pennsylvania, Professor Whitcomb of Cincinnati, and Professor Sellery of Wisconsin, have all given valuable assistance, for which I wish to express my thanks. Of my indebtedness to other men and books I am very conscious, but it is impossible to mention or even recall the books which I have laid under contribution in several years of teaching.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 20, 1905.

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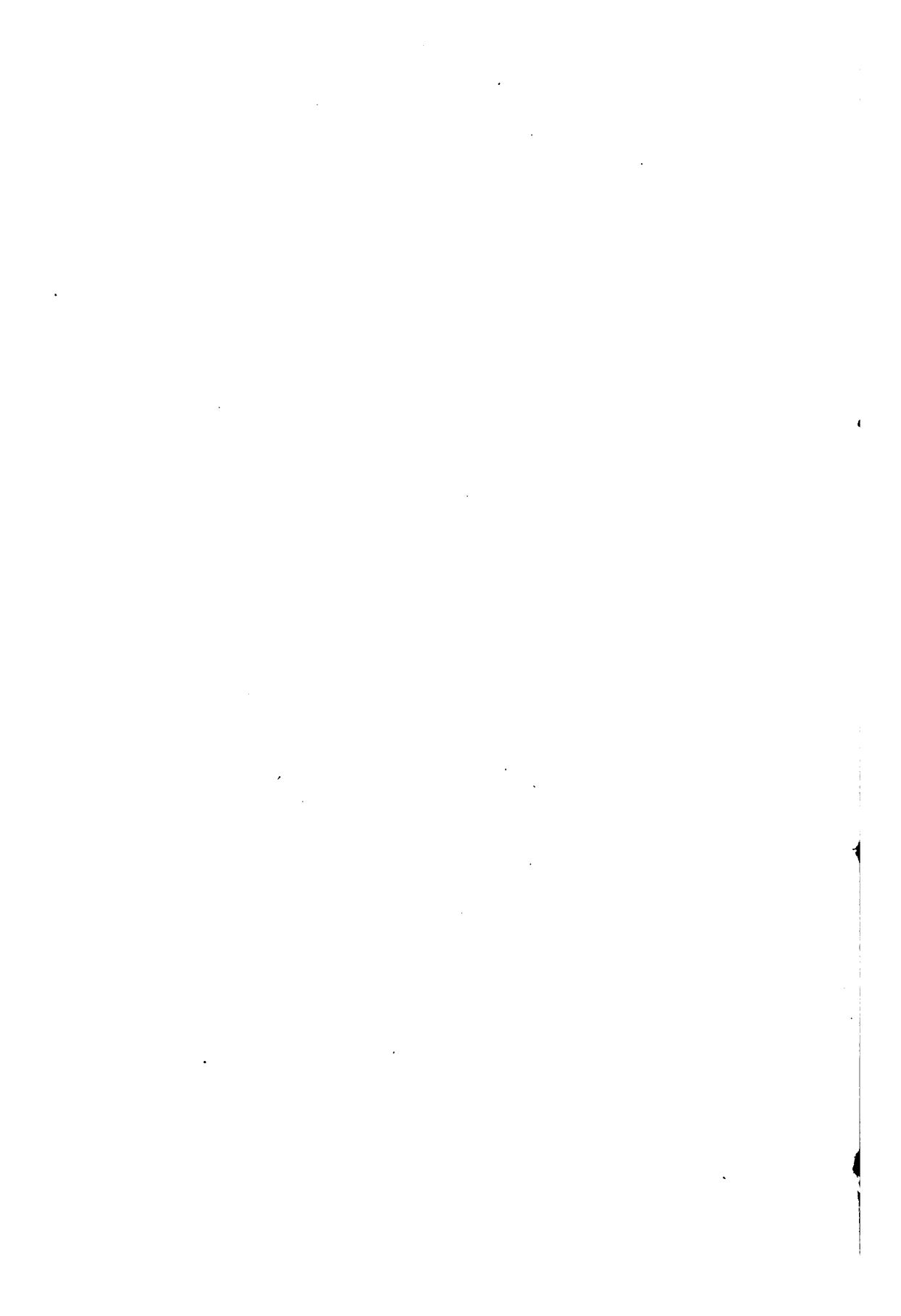
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ABBREVIATIONS.

- Bohn. Bohn's Libraries. Macmillan.
Clarendon. The Clarendon Press. Oxford.
Contemporaries. English History by Contemporary Writers Series. Putnam.
Epochs. The Epochs of History Series. Longmans or Scribner.
The Epochs of Church History Series. Longmans.
“Fling.” Studies in European History. Miller, Lincoln,
Nebraska.
Heroes. Heroes of the Nations Series. Putnam.
“Indiana.” Extracts from the Sources. Published by the
Department of History, University of Indiana,
Bloomington.
Nations. Story of the Nation Series. Putnam.
S. P. C. K. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Young.
Translations, etc. Translations and Reprints from the Original
Sources of European History. Published
by the Department of History, University
of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.



1. INTRODUCTORY. THE MIDDLE AGES.

SECONDARY WORK: ADAMS: *Civilization*, ch. 1, 2.

INTRODUCTION. DATES, 395-1300 A. D.

Why chosen. Other views.

I. WHAT THE MIDDLE AGES STARTED WITH.

- The 3 most important factors.
 - a. The Roman civilization.
 - b. The Christian Church.
 - c. The Germanic nations.

II. PERIODS.

- a. 395-600, migrations.
- b. 600-800, assimilation.
- c. 800-814, Empire of Charles the Great.
- d. 814-1100, "the Dark Ages."
Injustice of this name. Subdivision of this period.
- e. 1100-1200, "the Renaissance of the twelfth century."
- f. 1200-1300, "The Wonderful Century." (*F. Garrison: "The Meaning of History," ch. 5.*) Comparison with the nineteenth. The Janus-faced Dante. Periods defined only for convenience, constant evolution.

III. TASK OF THE MIDDLE AGES. (*Adams: Civilization, p. 5.*)

METHODS OF STUDY: Text-book, lectures, note-taking, required reading, reports on topics, recitations—oral and written, lantern views, emphasis on sources.

2. THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE.

SECONDARY WORKS: George: *Geography and History*. Freeman: *Historical Geography*. *Atlases*, see p. iii.

INTRODUCTION. IMPORTANCE OF GEOGRAPHY.

I. DESCRIPTION OF EUROPE.

- a. Physical features.
Coast, indentations, rivers, plains, mountains.
- b. Climate and products.
- c. The Mediterranean. (*Playfair, in Smithsonian Report, 1890, pp. 259-276.*)

II. THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE.

- a. Romans.
- b. Germans.



- c. Kelts.
- d. Others of importance only later in course. (*Ploetz, I, B, 5.*)

3. THE ROMAN EMPIRE, 395 A. D.

SOURCES: Translations, etc., Vol. VI, No. 4, *Extracts from the Notitia Dignitatum.*

SECONDARY WORKS: Robinson: *Western Europe*, ch. 2. Bémont and Monod: *Medieval Europe*, ch. 1. Bury: *Later Roman Empire*, Bk. I, ch. 4. Hodgkin: *Italy*, Bk. I, Introd. and ch. 3, and *Theodosius*, pp. 1-54. Bryce: *Holy Roman Empire*, ch. 2. Oman: *Byzantine Empire*. Sheppard: chs. 1 and 2. Dill: *Roman Society*, Bk. III. Duruy: *Rome*, Vol. VIII. Lavisson et Rambaud, Vol. I, ch. 1.

INTRODUCTION. DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE.

Period of conquest. Four centuries of assimilation. How the Empire was accepted. Evolution of the Roman spirit.

I. WHAT THE EMPIRE INCLUDED.

II. THE EMPEROR.

- a. His power.
Policy of Augustus. Diocletian. Actual power.
- b. His agents.
The court-officials. The sacro-sanct hierarchy: *illustres, spectabiles, clarissimi, perfectissimi, egregii.*
7 divisions of officers.
- c. His income.
6 kinds of taxes.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

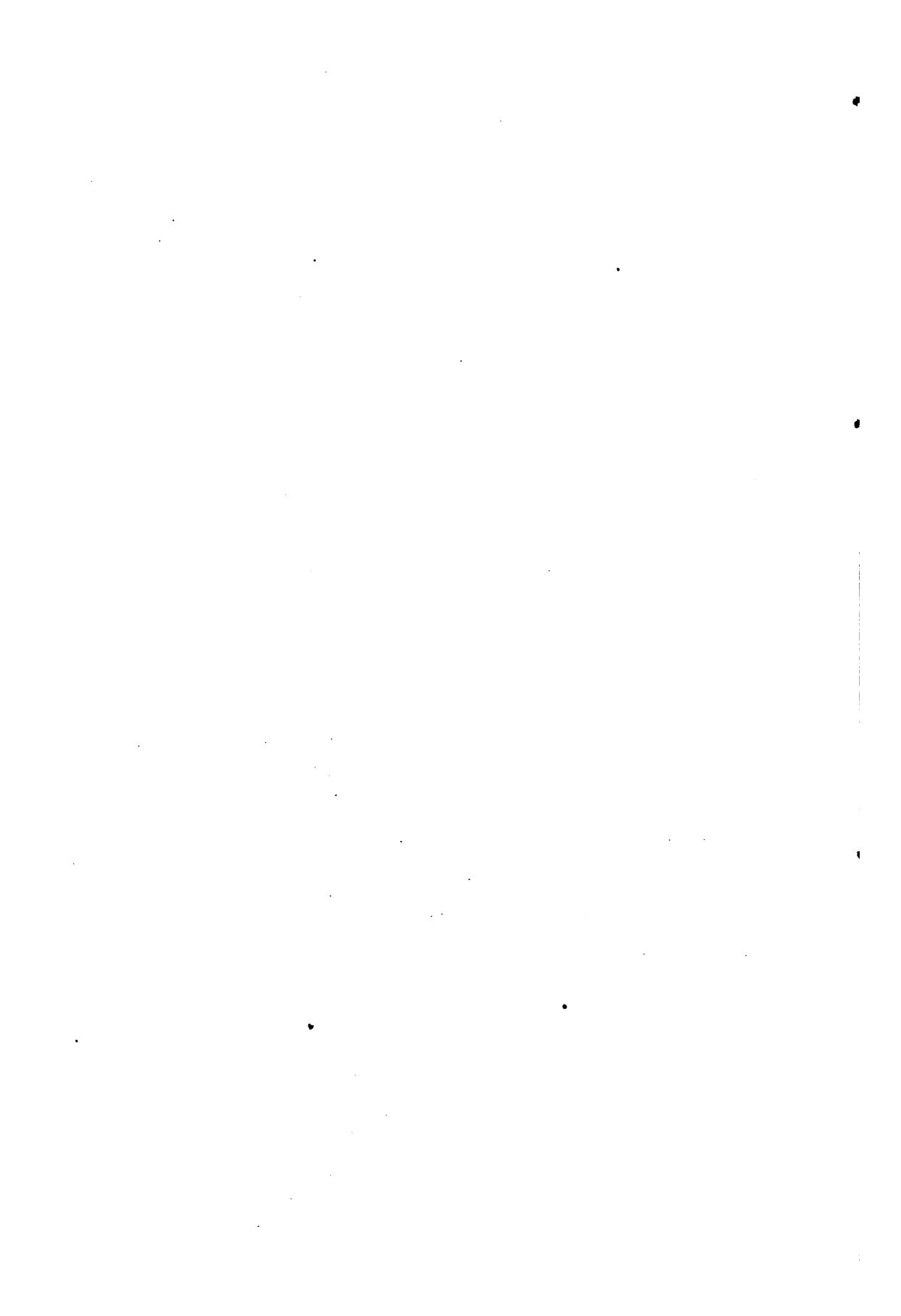
- a. Prefectures.
- b. Dioceses.
- c. Provinces.
Gaul as an example.

IV. THE CIVITAS.

- a. What it was. The real unit. Antiquity.
- b. How it was governed.
- c. An element of permanence. Chartres as an example.
- d. The Villa. (*Dill, pp. 168 ff.*)

V. THE SENATE AND ANCIENT MAGISTRATES.

- a. Loss of power.
- b. Survivals in the Middle Ages.



VI. THE ARMY.

- a. Not composed of Romans.
- b. Where stationed.
- c. Spirit of rebellion.

VII. THE INHABITANTS, TENDENCY TO FORM FIXED SOCIAL CLASSES.

- a. Slaves, becoming serfs (of the glebe).
- b. Freedmen, disappearing as a class.
- c. Colon, becoming more numerous, to be later serfs or villains.
- d. Plebs. *Collegiati*.
- e. Curials. Qualifications. Duties.
- f. Senatorial class. How formed. Wealth. Not soldiers. Later importance.

CONCLUSION. EFFECTS OF REMOVING THE CENTRAL POWER.

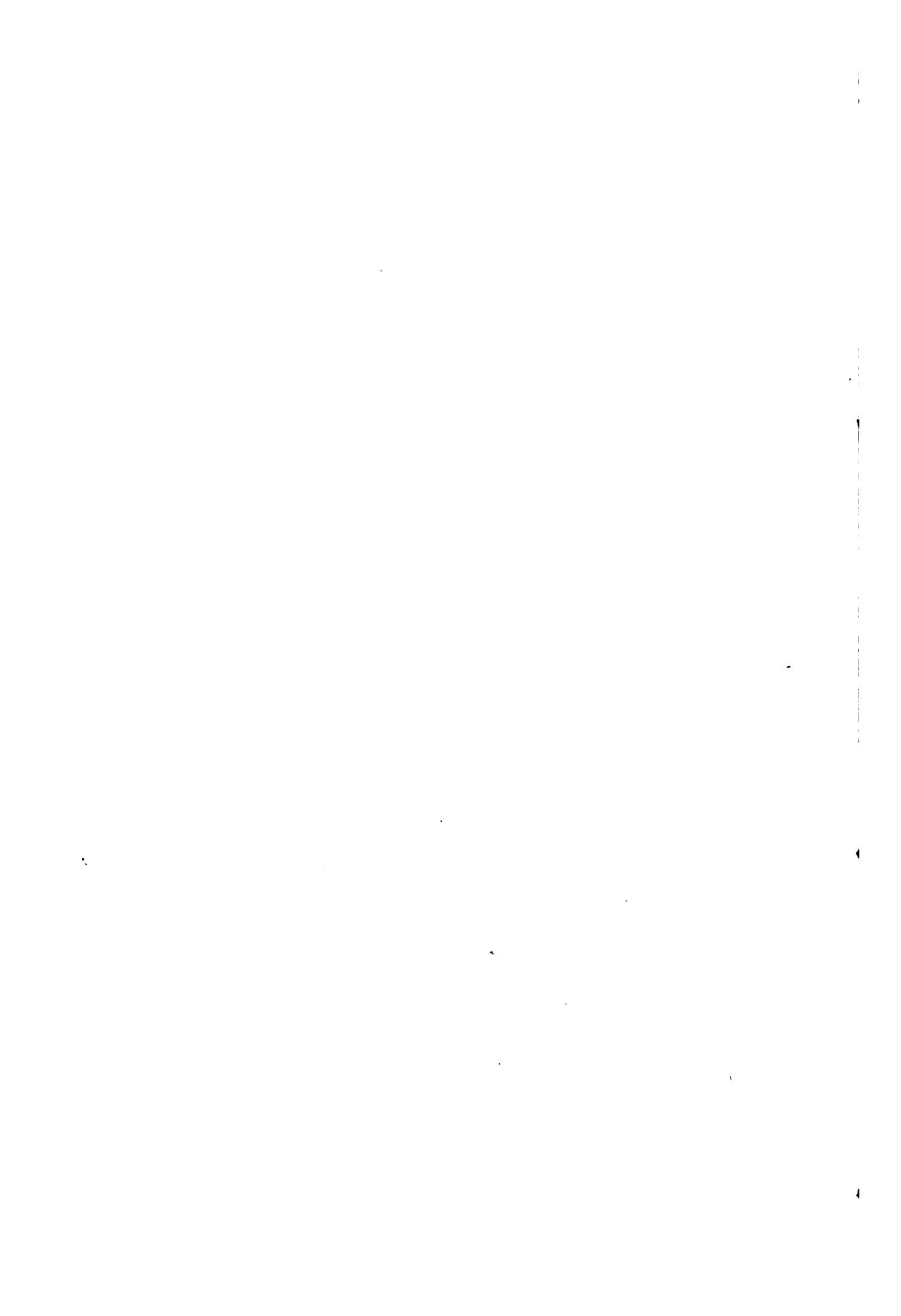
4. CHRISTIANITY, THE STATE RELIGION.

SOURCES: St. Jerome: *Letters*, Lactantius, Eusebius and "Fathers" in general, in the *Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers*, or in the *Bohn Library*. Robinson: *Readings*, ch. 2. Gwatkin: *Selections. Translations, etc.*, Vol. IV, No. 1. *Early Christian Persecutions*, Vol. IV, No. 2, *Canons. "Fling,"* Vol. I, No. 9, *Roman Life. "Indiana,"* No. 8, *Letters of Pliny*.

SECONDARY WORKS: Robinson, pp. 18-22. Bémont and Monod, ch. 1. Gibbon, chs. 15, 16, 20. Fisher: *Beginnings of Christianity, History of the Church*. Ramsey: *Church in the Roman Empire*, chs. 10-15. Uhlhorn: *Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism*. Hatch: *Organization of the Early Christian Churches, Growth of Christian Institutions*. Carr: *Church and the Roman Empire*, chs. 1, 4, 8, 11, 13-16. Renan: *Rome and Christianity*. Bury: *Later Roman Empire*, Bk. I, chs. 1 and 2. Merivale: *Early Church History*, chs. 1, 2, 3. Lecky: *European Morals*, chs. 2 and 3. Lanciani: *Pagan and Christian Rome*. Fairley: *Seignobos's Rome*, chs. 24 and 26. Moeller: *Church History*, Vol. I. Neander: *Church History*, Vol. I.

INTRODUCTION. A. HOW CHRISTIANITY WON GROUND.

- a. Teaching: immortality of soul, expiation of sin. Contrast Seneca, *How life may be endured; Taurobolia*.
- b. Example. Care of non-Christian poor and sick.



c. Persecutions.

Tertullian, "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church."

B. HOW IT BECAME THE STATE RELIGION.

Constantine's policy; vision of Milvian Bridge, 312; Edict of Milan, 313 (?); conversion; baptism. Persecution of pagans and heretics. (*Carr, ch. 4.*)

I. COMPOSITION OF THE CHURCH.

Membership. Danger of union with State; corrupting elements; St. John Chrysostom, St. Hilary, St. Jerome agree: *divitius major, virtutibus minor.*
Religion of peasants.

II. INFLUENCES WHICH WERE SHAPING THE CHURCH.

a. Environment. Jewish, Greek, Roman. (*Hatch: Influence, etc.*)

b. Scriptures. Jewish, Christian.

c. The Fathers. (*Dict. of Christian Biography.*)

1. The Greek Fathers.

Athanasius (c. 297-373.)

Basil (c. 329-379.) (*Carr, ch. 8.*)

Gregory Nazianzen (c. 325-385 or 390.)

John Chrysostom (c. 347-407.)

2. The Latin Fathers.

Ambrose (c. 340-397.)

Jerome (c. 340-420.)

Augustine (c. 354-430.)

[Gregory the Great (c. 550-604.)

d. The heresies.

Origin, nature, subjects discussed. Absorption of energy in theological strife.

e. The Councils.

Composition, organization, method of procedure, subjects discussed.

Arianism. (*Gwatkin: Arian Controversy*).

III. GOVERNMENT OF THE CHURCH.

a. The emperor.

b. The bishops.

c. The Councils.

d. Methods of discipline.

IV. CHRISTIAN SOCIETY. (*Gregorovius, Bk. I, ch. 3, pp. 137 ff.*)



The pictures drawn by St. Jerome (*Cutts: St. Jerome*), St. John Chrysostom and other Christians; by A. Marcellinus, Zosimus, Julian the Apostate and other pagans.

CONCLUSION. INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY. (*Adams: Civilization, pp. 50-64.*)

- a. On religious ideas.
Monotheistic principle. Religion becomes ethical.
- b. On ethical ideas.
Moral law supreme. Idea of sin clarified. Lofty example as ideal. Hope even for the lowest.

PROPER NAMES AND UNUSUAL WORDS.

Arius	Justin Martyr	Oecumenical
Athanasius	Manicheans	Origen
Decius	Marcion	Salvian
Donatus	Montanists	Talmud
Eutyches	Nestorius	
Gnosticism	Novatian	

5. CAUSES OF DISINTEGRATION.

SECONDARY WORKS: Bury, Bk. I, ch. 3. Hodgkin: *Italy*, Bk. III, ch. 9. Gibbon, ch. 38 at end. Sheppard, ch. 2. Seeley: *Roman Imperialism*, ch. 2. Adams: *Civilization*, pp. 76-88. Hodgkin: Article in *Contemporary Review*, Jan., 1898. Cunningham: *Western Civilization*, Vol. I, pp. 179-185.

INTRODUCTION. A. VIEWS OF ROMANS.

Tiberius. Pliny. Zosimus. A. Marcellinus. Salvian. St. Augustine.

B. MODERN VIEWS.

Secretan. Michelet. Sheppard. Hodgkin. Seeley. Bury.

I. CHRISTIANITY.

Not so important as other causes. Contrast Eastern Empire. Acted in two ways.

1. Turned thoughts of many of the best men away from their duties as citizens.
St. Augustine. Tertullian. Theological strife. Retirement from active life honored.
2. Encouraged celibacy; furthered depopulation.



II. SLAVERY.

Early recognized as an evil.

Tiberius Gracchus. Cæsar. Augustus (speech of Metellus Macedonicus). Tiberius. Pliny. St. Ambrose. Pope Gelasius.

a. Effect on morals.

1. Importation of vices.
2. Increase of immorality and cruelty.
3. Increase of luxury. (Friedländer's comments.)
 Drain of money to East.

b. Effect on industry and agriculture.

1. "Poor whites."
2. Corn grants.
3. Pasturage supersedes farming.
4. Tendency of wealth to mass itself.

c. Effect on citizen body.

Composition. Scipio's speech.

III. DEPOPULATION.

Not strictly a cause, but the resultant of some of the causes.

a. Decrease in citizen body.

b. Decrease in slaves. Result, condition improved.

c. Decrease of barbarians under Roman influence.

Disappearance of Helvetians.

d. Plague, 166 A. D. and later.

M. Aurelius: "'This man was the last of his house' is not uncommon upon a monument."

IV. TAXATION, ESPECIALLY IN FOURTH CENTURY.

a. Need of more money.

Armies. Tributes. Hierarchy of officials.

Two or more imperial courts.

b. Bad incidence of taxation.

Exemption of the wealthy and privileged. Wasteful method of collection, tax-farming. Burden on curials. Lactantius, "More who received than paid," exaggerated.

Tendency, as above, to massing of wealth and depopulation.

V. IMPORTATION OF BARBARIANS.

a. Need of filling gaps for agriculture.

b. Examples in second and third centuries. *Laeti*.



c. Army germanized.

Barbarus, shield-song, wedge-attack, Valentinian raised on the shield.

Citizens forbidden to carry arms.

CONCLUSION. ETERNITY OF ROME.

Freeman's dictum.

Influence of Rome in the Middle Ages and to-day.

6. THE EARLY GERMANS.

SOURCES: Tacitus: *Germania*. Cæsar: *Gallic War*, Bk. IV, chs. 1-3; Bk. VI, chs. 21-24. Translations, etc., Vol. VI, No. 3, *The Early Germans*. "Fling," Vol. II, No. 2, *The Teutonic Barbarians*. "Indiana," No. 9, *Extracts from Germania*. Thatcher and McNeal, No. 1.

SECONDARY WORKS: Robinson, ch. 3. Bémont and Monod, ch. 2. Gummere: *Germanic Origins*, chs. 3-6, 8, 12-16. Gibbon, ch. 9. Henderson: *Germany*, ch. 1. Mommsen: *Provinces*, ch. 4. Stubbs: *Select Charters* (Introduction), or *Constitutional History*, Vol. 1. Adams: *Civilization*, ch. 5. Guizot: *Civilization*, Lecture 7. Bury: *Students' History*, ch. 9.

INTRODUCTION. ORIGIN OF THE GERMANS.

Testimony of anthropology and comparative philology.

I. THEIR CIVILIZATION.

a. The individual.

Appearance. Virtues and vices.

b. The society.

Customs, laws, religion.

c. The government.

Family-basis. Ranks. Cantons. Assemblies. Army. *Comitatus*.

II. EARLY CONTACT WITH ROMAN.

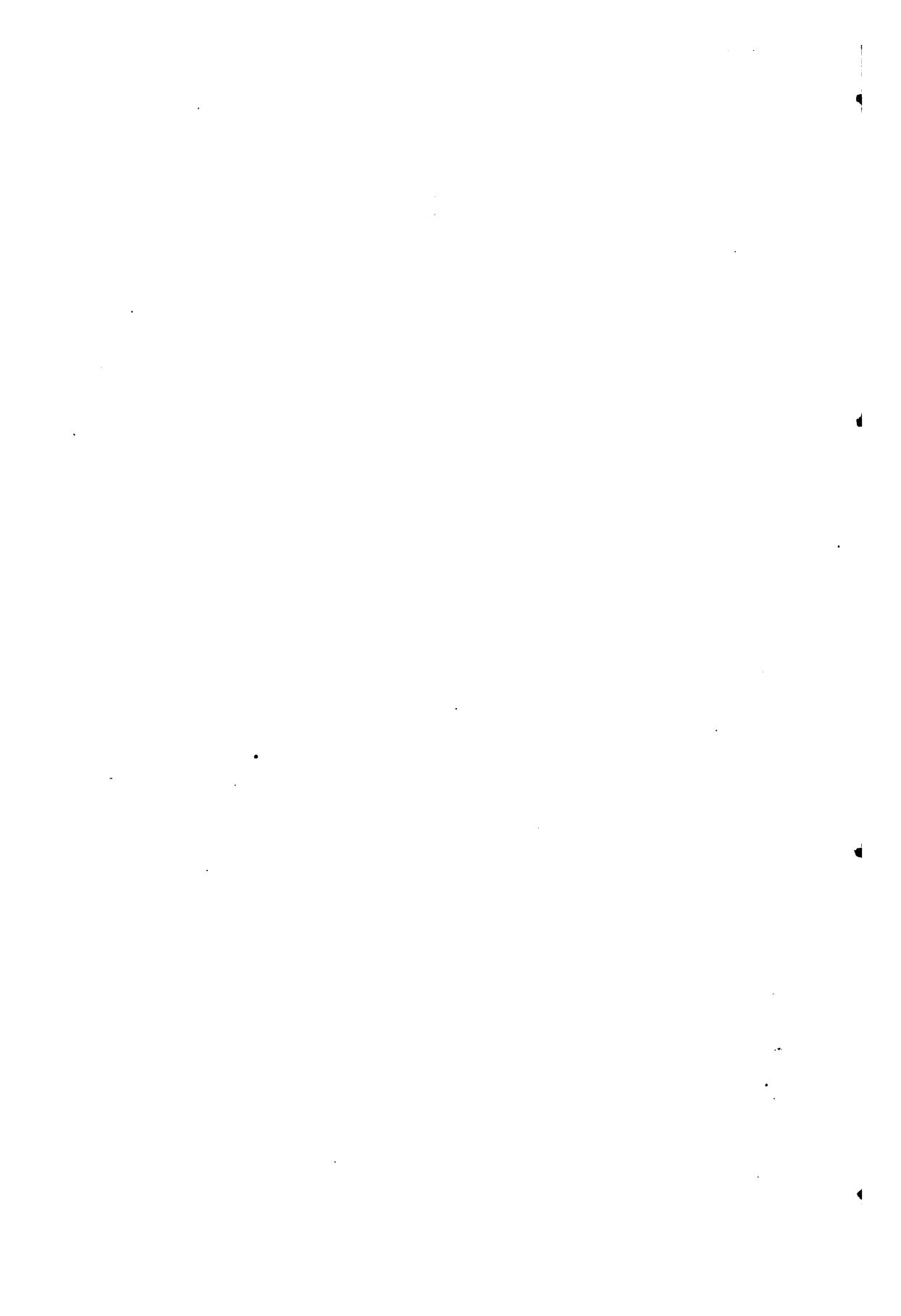
a. *Cimbri* and *Teutones*, 113-101 B. C.

b. Cæsar and the Germans, 58-49 B. C.

c. The Roman struggle for Germany, 15 B. C. to 16 A. D. Varus, 9 A. D. (*Merivale: Romans*, Vol. IV, pp. 268-276.) Results.

d. The border conflict.

e. M. Aurelius and the Germans.



III. THE GERMANS AMONG THE ROMANS.

- a. Slaves. Employments.
- b. *Coloni*.
- c. Soldiers. Legionaries, *foederati, laeti*.
- d. Officials.
- e. Hostages.

IV. THE ROMANS AMONG THE GERMANS.

- a. Diplomatic agents.
- b. Travelers.
- c. Tradesmen.
- d. Missionaries.

CONCLUSION. POLICY OF THE ROMANS.

- a. “*Divide et impera.*”
- b. Tacitus: *Germania*, ch. 33.
- c. A. Marcellinus, XXVIII, 1–9. (*Translations, etc., Vol. VI, No. 3, pp. 35–36.*)
- d. Theodoric (legend).

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

<i>Agri Decumates</i>	Marius
<i>Aquae Sextiae</i> , 102 B. C.	Pytheas of <i>Massilia</i>
<i>Ariovistus</i>	<i>Teufelsmauer</i>
<i>Arminius</i> (Hermann?)	Teutoburg
<i>Carbo</i> , 113 B. C.	Tiberius
<i>Drusus</i> , 12–9 B. C.	Ulfila
<i>Marbod</i>	<i>Vercellae</i> , 101 B. C.

7. THE MIGRATIONS.

SOURCES: Robinson: *Readings*, ch. 3. Ammianus Marcellinus. St. Augustine: *City of God*. Bede, and *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* in Bohn. Thatcher and McNeal, Nos. 2, 3.

SECONDARY WORKS: Robinson, ch. 3. Emerton: *Introduction*, chs. 3–7. Bémont and Monod, chs. 3, 4, 5. Adams: *Civilization*, pp. 65–88, 137–146. Hodgkin: *Italy*, Vols. I–III, *Theodosius*, Lectures 3–7, and *Theodoric*. Bury, Bk. II, chs. 6–7, Bk. III, chs. 4–5. Gibbon, chs. 26, 30–31, 34–36, 38–39. Dill: Bk. IV, chs. 1–3. Sheppard: Lectures 4–6. Henderson: *Germany*, ch. 2. Green: *Making of England*. Stubbs: *Constitutional History*, Vol. I, ch. 4. Oman: *Europe*, chs. 1, 2, 4, 8; *Byzantine Empire*, chs. 3, 4. Bryce: *Holy Roman Empire*, ch. 3. Freeman: *Franks and the Gauls*, in *Essays*,



Vol. I, and *Western Empire*. Villari: *Invasions*. McCabe:
St. Augustine. Bradley: *Goths*.

INTRODUCTION. CAUSES.

- a. Lack of land.
Over-population. Cæsar and the *Helvetii*.
- b. Love of adventure.
Comitatus.
- c. Roman civilization.
Known through Roman traders and travelers, and Germans in Roman army.
- d. Legends and attractiveness of the South.
The contrast in crossing the Alps.
The legends which grew up.
- e. Influence of one tribe upon another.
Movement to occupy vacant lands.
- f. Pressure from the Huns.
Reasons for the terror which they inspired.

I. LOCATION OF THE GERMAN TRIBES, c. 300 A. D.

- a. The Rhine-Danube frontier. The *Limes*.
- b. How Rome had held them in check.

II. THE VISIGOTHS. (*Hodgkin, Vol. I.*)

- a. Previous history. Ulfila.
- b. The passage of the Danube.
- c. Battle of Hadrianople, 378 A. D. (*Oman: Byzantine Empire, ch. 3.*)
- d. Alaric and his sieges of Rome.
- e. Spanish kingdoms, 415-711. (*Hodgkin: Visigothic Spain, in English Historical Review, Vol. II, pp. 209-234.*
Burke: Spain.)

III. THE VANDALS. (*Hodgkin: Vol. II.*)

- a. The march.
Legions withdrawn. Pannonia, 400; passage of the Rhine, 406; North France; South France; Spain.
- b. The invasion of Africa, 429.
Reasons. State of Africa. Siege of Hippo, 430. Capture of Carthage, 439.
- c. Genseric and the sack of Rome, 455.
Leo I. Vandalism.
- d. The Vandal kingdom in Africa, 429-534.
Death of Genseric, 477. Fate of kingdom.



- IV. THE BURGUNDIANS, 413–534.
- a. Their march.
 - b. Their home.
 - c. Reasons for our especial interest in them.
 - d. Fate of kingdom.
- V. THE HUNS. (*Bury: Later Empire, Bk. II, ch. 11, Hodgkin: Bk. II, ch. 2.*)
- a. Characteristics.
 - b. Attila's supremacy.
 - c. Battle of Maurica (Châlons), 451, (*see Gibbon, ed. Bury, Vol. III, App. 28.*)
 - d. Attila in Italy.
Leo the Great and Attila, 452.
Beginnings of Venice.
 - e. Dissolution of Huns' power.
Death of Attila, 453.
- VI. THE ANGLES, SAXONS AND JUTES. (*Green: English People, Bk. I, chs. 1, 2.*)
- a. Their home.
 - b. Their invasion, c. 449–c. 549. (*Colby, pp. 12–14.*)
 - c. Nature of the conquest.
 - d. The Heptarchy: Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria (Deira and Bernicia).
 - e. Conversion of Britain. (*Gee and Hardy, pp. 2–15. Johnston, p. 7. Colby, pp. 14–16.*)
 - f. Struggle for supremacy.
 - g. Anglo-Saxon institutions.
- VII. THE ALLEMANI, 369–496.
Their migration and fate.
- VIII. THE FRANKS. (*Sergeant: Franks.*)
- a. Home of the Salian Franks.
 - b. Clovis, 486–511.
Invasion of Gaul, 486. Battle of Soissons, 486. Conversion, 496. Conquests.
- IX. “FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.” (*Bury, Bk. III, ch. 5.*)
- a. The Roman Empire under Honorius, 395–423.
 - b. Placidia supreme. Valentinian III.
 - c. Ricimer supreme, 456–472.
 - d. Orestes supreme, 472–476. Romulus Augustulus.
 - e. Odovakar, the soldier of fortune, 476–493.
Reasons for his success. 476 A. D. not an epoch.



X. THE OSTROGOTHS. (*Freeman: Goths at Ravenna in Essays, Vol. III. Hodgkin: Cassiodorus.*)

- a. Their home.
- b. Theodoric.
- c. Establishment in Italy.
- d. Character of Theodoric's rule. (*Gibbon, ch. 39. Bradley, ch. 17.*)
- e. His relations with the Church.
- f. His foreign policy.
- g. Boethius and Symmachus.
De consolatione philosophiae. (*English translation.*)
- h. Why Theodoric was great.

CONCLUSION. WHAT THE INVASIONS ILLUSTRATE.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Aetius	<i>Dietrich von Bern</i>	Moesia
Amali	<i>Ezel</i>	Pollentia, 402
Aquileia	<i>Eudocia</i>	Radagaisus
Arcadius	<i>Euric, 466–483</i>	Reccared, 586–601
Athaulf	<i>Fridigern</i>	Stilicho
Avitus	<i>Gepidae</i>	Valens.
Boniface	<i>Hengist</i>	
Clotilda	<i>Horsa</i>	

8. REACTION UNDER JUSTINIAN.

SECONDARY WORKS: Bémont and Monod, ch. 8. Bury, Bk. IV, ch. 2. Hodgkin, Vol. III, ch. 14, et seq. Gibbon, chs. 40–43. Oman: *Byzantine Empire*, chs. 6, 7, 8, and *Europe*, chs. 5, 6. Cunningham: *Western Civilization*, Vol. I, pp. 196–209. Hutton: *Church in the Sixth Century*, ch. 1. Bryce: Article *Justinian* in *Britannica*. Gregorovius, Vol. I, pp. 356–475. Mallet: *Theodora*, in *English Historical Review*, January, 1887.

INTRODUCTION: THE EASTERN EMPIRE, 395–527.

I. JUSTINIAN, 527–565.

- a. His origin and character.
- b. His environment. (*Munro and Sellery, pp. 87–113.*)
 - 1. Theodora.
 - 2. The Greens and the Blues.
 - 3. The *Nika* riot.
 - 4. Justinian and the Church.



II. HIS WARS.

- a. Conquest of Africa, 533-534.
- b. Conquest of Italy, 535-555.
- c. War in Spain, 554-615.
- d. Wars in North and East.
Persians, Bulgarians, Slavs.

III. COMING OF THE LOMBARDS, 568. (*Hodgkin, Vol. V.*)

- a. Origin.
- b. Tale of Narses's revenge.
- c. Alboin.
- d. The dukes.
- e. Lombards and the Church.
The Papal Peace, 599.

CONCLUSION. RESULTS, 600 A. D. (*Bury, in Eng. Hist. Rev., Vol. IX, pp. 315-320.*)

- a. Possessions of the Eastern Empire, especially in Italy.
- b. Possessions of the Lombards.
- c. Possessions of the Franks.
- d. Possessions of the other Germans.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Agilulf	Rothari
Amalaswintha	Teja
Authari	Theodohad
Belisarius	Theudelinda
Chosroes	Totila
Narses	Witigis
Rosamund	

9. RISE OF THE PAPACY.

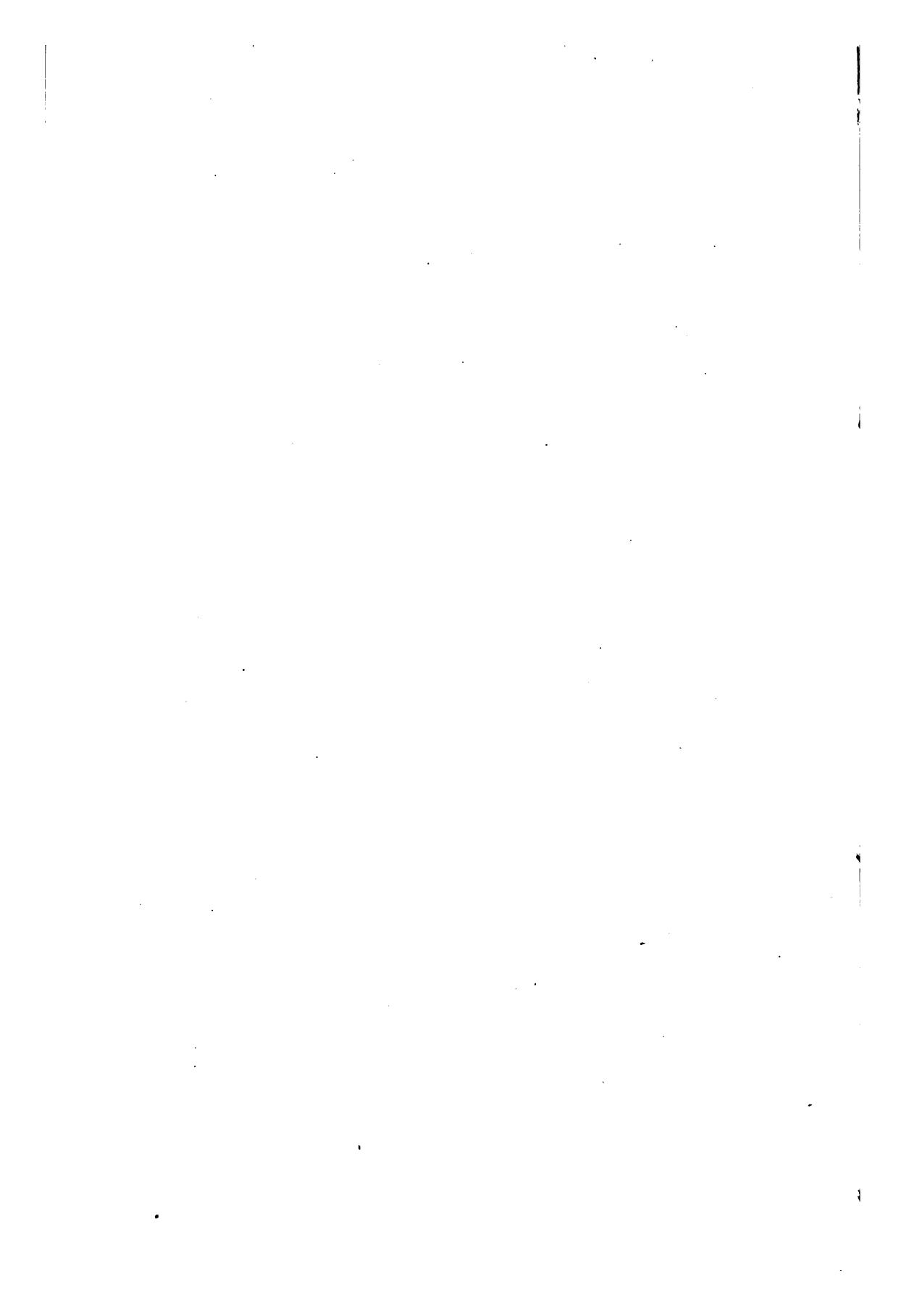
SOURCES: Robinson: *Readings*, ch. 4. Thatcher and McNeal, Nos. 33-45.

SECONDARY WORKS: *Church Histories*. Adams: *Civilization*, ch. 6. Robinson, ch. 4. Bémont and Monod, ch. 9. Hatch: *Organization*. Emerton: *Introduction*, ch. 9. Carr, ch. 24.

INTRODUCTION. ROLE OF THE PAPACY IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

I. ORIGIN OF THE PAPACY.

- a. The early bishops: their occupations and learning.
- b. Evolution of the hierarchy: metropolitans, patriarchs. Constitution, as indicated by acts of Council of Nicaea.



II. CAUSES WHICH AIDED IT IN BECOMING SUPREME.

- a. Rome, capital of the West.
- b. Political rights of bishop of Rome in absence of Emperor.
- c. Bishop of Rome, successor of St. Peter.
- d. No competition in the west of Europe.
- e. Orthodoxy of the bishops of Rome.
- f. Collections of canons and papal decretals by Dionysius Exiguus.
- g. Congregation at Rome numerous, wealthy and liberal.
- h. Missionary zeal of Rome. (England.)
- i. Greatness of individual popes, especially Leo and Gregory. (*Gregorovius, Vol. II, pp. 29-69.*)
Medieval papacy takes its form only in ninth century.

III. PERIODS IN PAPAL INFLUENCE.

- a. Headship in honor and rank, out of courtesy.
- b. Supreme authority claimed as right.
- c. Admission of right in West, essential to orthodoxy.
Note impossibility of giving dates. Cyprian of Carthage, died 258. Council of Nicaea, 325; Sardica, 343-344; Constantinople, 381. Emperor's declaration, 445.

CONCLUSION. STRENGTH LATER, from

- a. Union with Franks.
- Pippin's gift. Holy Roman Empire.
- b. Growth of Canon Law.

10. EARLY MONASTICISM.

SOURCES: Socrates, Sozomen, Theodore and Evagrius in the *Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers* or in *Bohn*. St. Benedict's *Rule* in Henderson: *Documents, or (extracts) in "Fling,"* Vol. II, No. 6. Translations, etc., Vol. II, No. 7, *Life of St. Columban*. Bede: *Ecclesiastical History* in *Bohn*. Robinson: *Readings*, pp. 86-92. Thatcher and McNeal, Nos. 251-265.

SECONDARY WORKS: Montalembert: *Monks of the West*. Harnack: *Monasticism*. Article *Monasticism* in *Britannica*. *Church Histories*. Milman, Bk. III, ch. 6. Emerton: *Introduction*, ch. 11. Lea: *Sacerdotal Celibacy*, ch. 7. Lecky: *European Morals*, Vol. II. Gibbon, ch. 37. Kingsley: *Hermits*. Taylor: *Classical Heritage*, ch. 7. Zimmer.

INTRODUCTION. MEANING OF REGULAR CLERGY.

I. ORIGINS.

- a. Oriental tendency, Hellenic teaching, Roman spirit.
- b. Similar institutions in other religions.



II. SPREAD.

- a. Paul, Anthony, Pachomius, Basil, Athanasius, Jerome, Augustine.
- b. Ascetics, hermits and anchorites, friars and monks, coenobites.

III. PRAISE AND CENSURE.

Differences in opinion. Influence in the East. Extravagance: Stylites, *Boskoi*. Feeling in Rome on death of Blesilla. Death of Hypatia.
Decline in East due to extravagance, indolence and bigotry.

IV. WESTERN MONACHISM DIFFERENT FROM EASTERN.

- a. Society, not solitude.
- b. Climate.
- c. East as a warning.
- d. Practical nature.

V. ST. BENEDICT AND HIS RULE. (*Montalembert, Bk. IV.*)

- a. Life of Benedict.
- b. Character and provisions of his Rule.
- c. Supremacy of this Rule.

VI. CASSIODORUS.

- a. Life.
- b. Introduction of learning as a monastic duty.

VII. ST. COLUMBAN. (*Montalembert, Bk. VII.*)

- a. Irish monachism.
- b. Irish missions.
- c. Life of Columban.
- d. Effects of his missions.
- e. Destruction by Boniface.

CONCLUSION. WESTERN MONACHISM TRAINED THE STRONG TO BE LEADERS, Examples.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Bobbio	Lérins	Sarabaite
Cassianus	Marmoutiers	St. Gall
Iona	Monte Cassino	

11. ROMAN LAW.

SOURCES: *Twelve Tables*, trans. in Indiana series. *Institutes*, trans. by Moyle; extracts in "Fling," Vol. I, No. 10, *Roman Law*.



SECONDARY WORKS: Muirhead: article *Roman Law* in *Britannica*, also published separately, best treatise and copious bibliography. Bryce: *Studies in History and Jurisprudence*. Sheldon Amos: *Roman Civil Law*. Morey: *Roman Law*. Gibbon, ch. 44.

INTRODUCTION. SOURCES OF EARLY LAW.

Fas. Jus. Boni mores.
Family and patria potestas.

I. EARLY LAW.

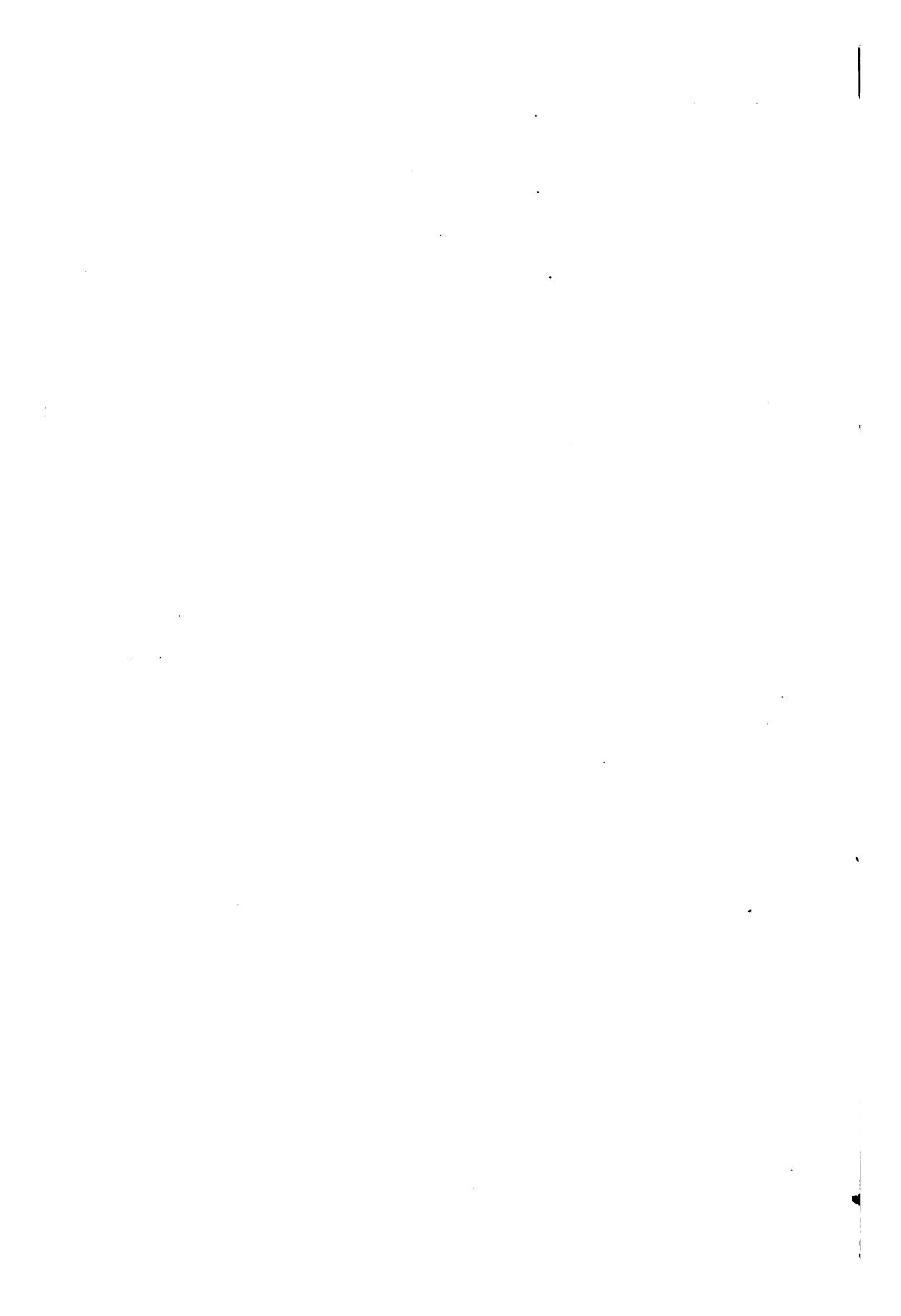
Law and religion.
Struggle for equal privileges.
1. Restriction of power of magistrates.
2. Equal laws.
Revision, codification, publication necessary.

II. TWELVE TABLES. c. 450 B. C. (*Hove: Studies, Appendix A.*)

- a. Commission of decemvirs.
- b. Sources.
- c. Characteristics. Did not include all law.
- d. Interpretation.
Reverence in late republic.
- e. Added to by numerous acts of senate and people, and by custom.
The whole mass reconciled and modified by III, IV, V.

III. DECISIONS AND EDICTS OF THE PRAETORS.

- a. Praetor *urbanus*, c. 366 B. C.
"Living voice of the civil law."
His method of procedure: subtleties and fictions. Did not himself decide cases.
Law personal, not territorial.
- b. Praetor *peregrinus*, c. 243 B. C.
His province.
- c. *Jus gentium*.
Movement aided by
- d. Praetors in provinces, after 227 B. C.
Edictum perpetuum (first meaning).
Sources. Annual offices. Eager study.
Stoicks tried to identify *jus gentium* with *jus naturale*.
- e. Changes due to praetors, up to time of Empire.
"a" borrows from "b." New displaces old. Actual changes. Simplification and protection for weak.



IV. SCIENTIFIC JURISPRUDENCE.

- a. Study of law.
Law-literature often followed by praetors.
- b. Augustus legalizes responses of patented lawyers.
- c. Hadrian extends privilege.
- d. Two schools, Proculians and Sabinians. Gradual approach of two.
Edictum perpetuum of Hadrian.

V. IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS AND DECREES.

- a. "The will of the emperor has the force of law."
- b. Province of the emperor.
- c. Aid from civilians.
Excellent private law from bad emperors.
Law of citations, 426 A. D.

VI. CODIFICATIONS. (*Bury, Bk. IV, ch. 3. Sheldon Amos, Part I, ch. 4; Part III, chs. 1, 2.*)

- a. Gregorian and Hermogenian codes.
Dates resp. end of third century and c. 365.
Private origin, but statutory recognition. Scope.
- b. Theodosian code.
Scope. Influence on barbarian legislation.
- c. Romano-barbarian codes.
 1. *Edictum Theodosici*, c. 500.
 2. *Lex romana Visigothorum* or *Breviarium Alaricianum*, 506.
 3. *Lex romana Burgundionum*, under Gundobald.
- d. *Corpus juris civilis*. (*Contemporary Review, May, 1881.*)
 1. Code, 529. Revised edition, 534.
Commission of 10; Tribonian at head.
Twelve books. Fourteen months' work.
 2. Pandects, Dec. 533.
Spirit of jurisprudence.
Commission of 17. Three years' work.
 3. Institutes, Nov. 533.
Text-book of leading principles. General use.
 4. Novels.
"Brass not gold."
Means of preserving pure text of 1, 2, and 3.
 5. Character of *Corpus*.
"Written reason."
 6. Some provisions showing attitude and changes.



CONCLUSION. FATE OF THE LAW-BOOKS OF JUSTINIAN.

- a. In the East.
 - b. In the West.
- Evidences of survival before 1100.

12. GERMANIC LAWS.

SOURCES: *Salic Law* in Henderson: *Documents*, pp. 176-189. Translations, etc., Vol. IV, No. 4, *Ordeals, Compurgation, etc.* Dasent: *Burnt Njal Saga*. Thatcher and McNeal, Nos. 234-239.

SECONDARY WORKS: Lea: *Superstition and Force*. Neilson: *Trial by Combat*. Thayer: *Evidence, etc.*, Part I. Emerton, *Introduction*, ch. 8. Jenks: *Law and Politics*. Hodgkin: *Italy*, Vol. VI.

INTRODUCTION. VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS.

"History of jurisprudence, history of the life of man."

I. LEGES BARBARORUM.

- a. Most important codes.
Salica, Ripuariorum, Wisigothorum, Burgundionum, Saxonum, Frisionum, Edicta Langobardorum.
- b. Differences between these.
- c. *Lex romana* and *leges romanae*.

II. LEADING TRAITS.

- a. Personality of law.
Individual *versus* state.
Law an inalienable possession.
Preservation of laws of conquered.
- b. Conception of legal evidence.
Burden of proof on the negative.
Idea that honor attainted.
Reference to divine justice.

III. COMPURGATION.

- a. Resort to oath for lack of evidence.
- b. Enhancing value of oath.
 1. By sacred objects (cf. *Styx*).
Ebroin's oath, 680. Robert the Pious.
 2. By wager of law.
Wide-spread custom, dating from pre-Christian times, adopted by Church.
- c. The compurgators.
How far responsible. How obtained. Number. Limitations in use.



IV. ORDEALS.

- a. Theory.
- b. Different kinds.
- c. The formulas.

V. THE WAGER OF BATTLE.

- a. Theory.
- b. Persistence. Suitability to feudal ideas.
- c. Used for purely legal questions.

VI. PUNISHMENT FOR DEEDS OF VIOLENCE.

- a. Primitive idea of retaliation.
- b. Advance in civilization.
- c. Valuation of all injuries (Alfred's code, Frisian law).
- d. Result, not purpose, considered.
- e. The *Wergeld*.

Values of different classes of persons.

CONCLUSION. INFLUENCE OF ROMAN LAW.

- a. Causing codes to be written.
- b. In new cases.
- c. Gradual influence in most cases, especially through Church.
- d. Roman maxim, impossibility of proving a negative.

13. FUSION OF TWO CIVILIZATIONS.

INTRODUCTION. NEED OF NEW BLOOD IN THE NEW CIVILIZATION.

Pessimistic views of Salvian. (*Hodgkin: Italy, Bk. I, ch. 20.*)

I. WHAT THE GERMANS ADDED. (Adams: *Civilization, ch. 5.*)

- a. Importance of the individual.
- b. Public assemblies.
- c. Elective monarchy.
- d. Common law.
- e. Specific customs.

II. HOW THE GERMANS SETTLED.

- a. Relative number.
- b. Dislike of city life.

III. CONTRAST OF THE TWO CIVILIZATIONS.

- a. Roman.
Commerce, industry, education, worship.
- b. German.
Agriculture, chase, war.



IV. CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS IN THE OLDER.

- a. The Church.
Organization, missions, ideals, St. Augustine, Bede.
- b. The imperial idea.
Awe which it inspired. Persistence.
- c. The Latin language.
Use in Church and in education.
- d. The Roman law.
- e. The city.
Independence and continuity.
- f. The *villa*.

V. INTERMIXTURE.

- a. Mutual attraction.
- b. Mutual need.
- c. Christianity of Franks.

VI. ROMAN INFLUENCE GREATER IN

- a. Language (in what had been in Empire).
- b. Mechanic arts.
- c. Business arrangements.
- d. Municipal affairs.
- e. Intellectual and ecclesiastical life.

VII. GERMAN INFLUENCE GREATER IN

- a. Military affairs.
- b. Political institutions.
- c. Judicial procedure.

VIII. RESULTS.

- a. Fusion in Gaul in eighth century almost complete.
- b. New civilization less advanced than Roman, more advanced than German.

CONCLUSION. COMPOSITE CHARACTER OF CIVILIZATION.

Reflected in all institutions, e. g., difficulties in determining origins of feudalism.

14. MOHAMMED, 571-632 A. D.

SOURCES : *The Koran*, translated by Palmer in *Sacred Books of the East*, by Rodwell and by Sale. Lane-Poole : *Speeches and Table Talk of the Prophet Mohammad*. Lane : *Selections from the Kur-an*.

SECONDARY WORKS : The introductions to the five books above ;

Lane-Poole's is possibly the best to begin with. Bémont and Monod, ch. 10. Muir : *Life of Mahomet*. Bosworth-Smith : *Mohammed and Mohammedanism*. Articles under *Mohammedanism* in the *Britannica* by Wellhausen and Nöldeke. Hughes : *Dictionary of Islam*. Gibbon, ch. 50. Sell : *Faith of Islam*, excellent for modern Mohammedanism.

INTRODUCTION. ARABIA IN "THE TIME OF IGNORANCE."
Physical geography. Inhabitants (poetry). Government. Religion.

I. MOHAMMED'S PREPARATION.

Sources. Youth. Marriage. Call to preach.

II. EARLY YEARS IN MECCA.

First converts. Character of preaching. Success.

III. LATER YEARS IN MECCA.

Change in utterances. Opposition. "Year of mourning."

IV. THE HEGIRA, 622 A. D.

Flight to Medina. Moslem calendar.

V. MOHAMMED IN MEDINA.

Political and religious parties. The prophet's personality. Changes in utterances. Wars. "The Conquest," 630 A. D. Embassies. Last Days.

CONCLUSION. ESTIMATES OF MOHAMMED.

Gibbon. Carlyle. Summary.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Abu-Bekr	El-Amin	Khadija
Aisheh	Islam	Koreysh
Ali	Kaaba	Omar

15. THE KORAN.

SOURCES: as in 14. Robinson: *Readings*, pp. 116-120. "Fling," Vol. II, No. 3, *Selections from the Koran*.

SECONDARY WORKS: as in 14, and Muir: *The Koran*.

INTRODUCTION. DEFINITION OF KORAN.

I. SOURCES.

How revealed. Course of revelation. Derived elements. Preservation during Mohammed's life.



II. FORM.

Style. Dogma of the perfection of the Koran. Arrangement. Length.

III. CONTENTS.

Different elements. Religious teaching. Practical precepts. Comparison with other codes.

IV. LITERARY HISTORY.

Preservation. Methods of interpretation. Commentators. The Sunna.

CONCLUSION. IMPORTANCE OF THIS BOOK IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Othman. Sura. Zaid.

16. CONQUESTS OF MOSLEMS.

SECONDARY WORKS: Article *Caliphate* in *Britannica*, Vol. XVI, p. 561. Bémont and Monod, ch. 11. Freeman: *History and Conquests of the Saracens*. Lane-Poole: *Mohammedan Dynasties*, and *Story of the Moors*. Muir: *Early Caliphate*. Arnold: *Preaching of Islam*, chs. 3-5. Bury. Oman: *Byzantine Empire*. Gibbon, chs. 51, 52. Hughes.

INTRODUCTION. RISE OF THE CALIPHATE.

Meaning of Caliph. His office.

I. EARLY CONQUESTS IN THE EAST.

- a. Syria and neighboring lands, 634-649.
Jerusalem, 637. Armenia, 646. Cyprus, 647. Crete and Rhodes, 649.
Causes: weakness of Heraclius, and Arab population.
- b. Persia, 636-642.
History from 226 A. D. Civilization. Decline due to state of religion, absolutism, and defeats by East-Roman Empire.
- c. Egypt, 639-641.
Weakness, due to religious differences and political disaffections.
(Tale of Alexandrian library.)

II. INTERNAL STRIFE.

- a. "War of the Camel." Ommiads and Ali (d. 660).
Sunnites and Shiites.



b. Ommiads at Damascus.

Medina and Mecca sacked. Arabia subjugated, 692.
Changes in religion, government and civilization.

III. CONQUESTS IN THE WEST.

a. Africa, 697-708.

Resistance of the Berbers and its results.

b. Spain, 711. (*Bradley: Goths, ch. 35.*)

Story of treachery. Fate of Tarik and Mousa. Narbonne, 719, Bordeaux, 731, Poitiers, 732. New invasion and sack of Lyons, 743. Checked by revolt of the Berbers and impossibility of getting recruits.

c. Repulse at Constantinople, 717-719. Defeat in Phrygia, 740.

IV. INTERNAL CHANGES.

a. Caliphs at Medina. (*Muir, Caliphate.*)

Elective, theocratic, democratic.

b. Ommiads at Damascus.

Hereditary, bureaucratic, Persian influence.

c. Abbassides at Bagdad, 762.

Persian, absolute.

Sects. Viziers. "1001 Nights." Philosophy and learning.

V. DIVISIONS.

786-833, period of greatest glory.

3 caliphates. Capitals: Bagdad, Cairo, Cordova.

New doctrines. (*Assassins, eleventh century.*)

1033, 7 Spanish kingdoms.

1055, Seljukian Turks at Bagdad.

CONCLUSION. PARALLELS BETWEEN MOHAMMEDAN AND ROMAN,
AND MOHAMMEDAN AND FRANKISH HISTORY.

PROPER NAMES.

Abd-er-Rahman

Haroun-al-Raschid

Xeres de la

Abbul-Abbas

Merwan

Frontera

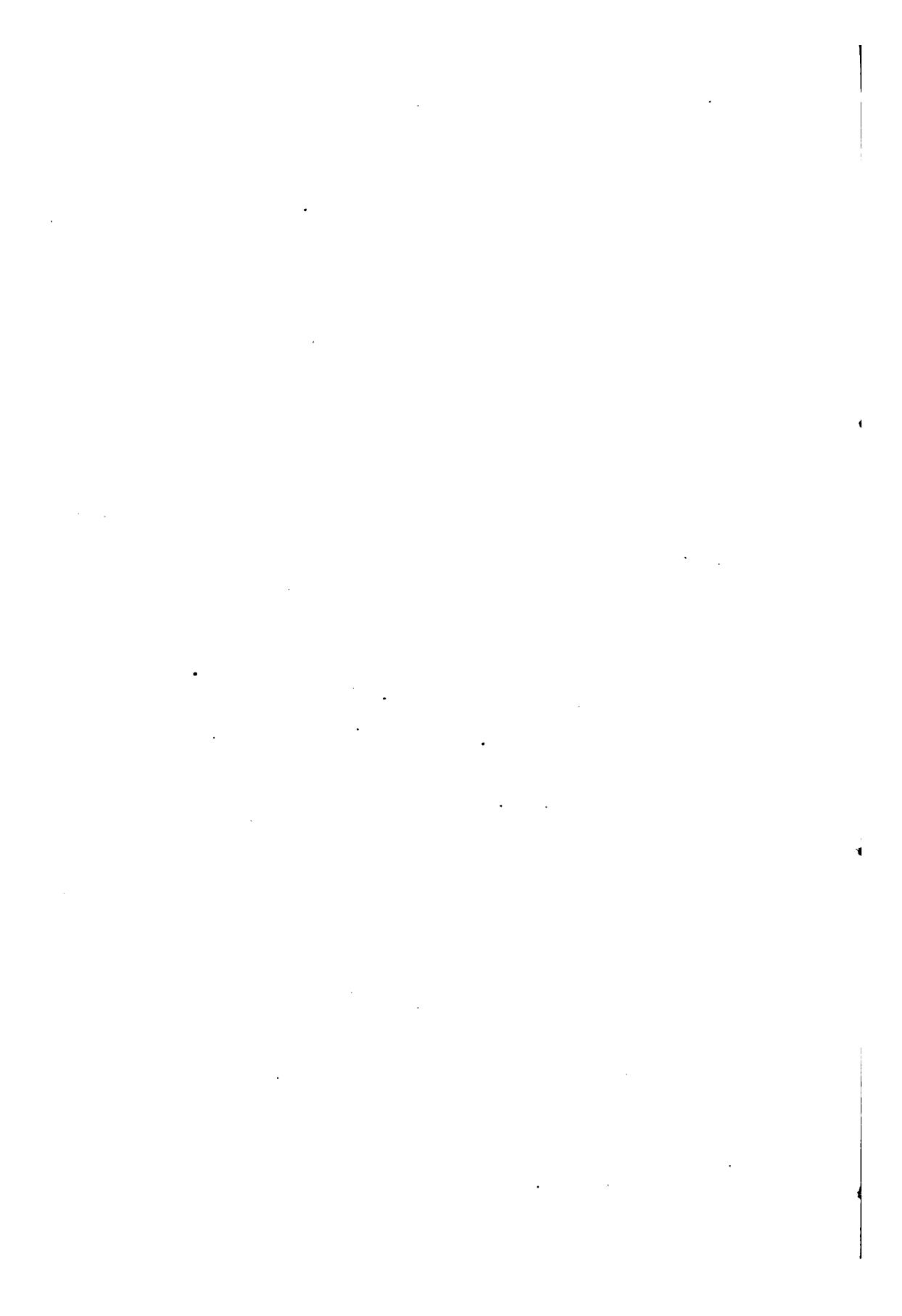
Fatima

Muawwiyah

17. THE FRANKS.

SOURCES: *Donation of Constantine* and *Salic Law* in Henderson: *Documents. Translations, etc.*, Vol. II, No. 7, *St. Columban.* Robinson: *Readings*, pp. 120-124. Thatcher and McNeal, Nos. 5, 6.

SECONDARY WORKS: Robinson, ch. 6. Bémont and Monod, chs.



6 and 7. Emerton: *Introduction*, chs. 7, 10, and 12. Adams: *French Nation, and Civilization*, ch. 7. Munro and Sellery, pp. 60-86, 114-128. Henderson: *Germany*, chs. 3, 4. Kitchin: *France*, Vol. I, Bk. II, Part I, chs. 1-2. Bryce, ch. 4. Oman: *Europe*, chs. 17, 19.

INTRODUCTION. WHY THE HISTORY OF THE FRANKS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT.

I. THE FRANKISH KINGDOMS, VI AND VII CENTURIES.

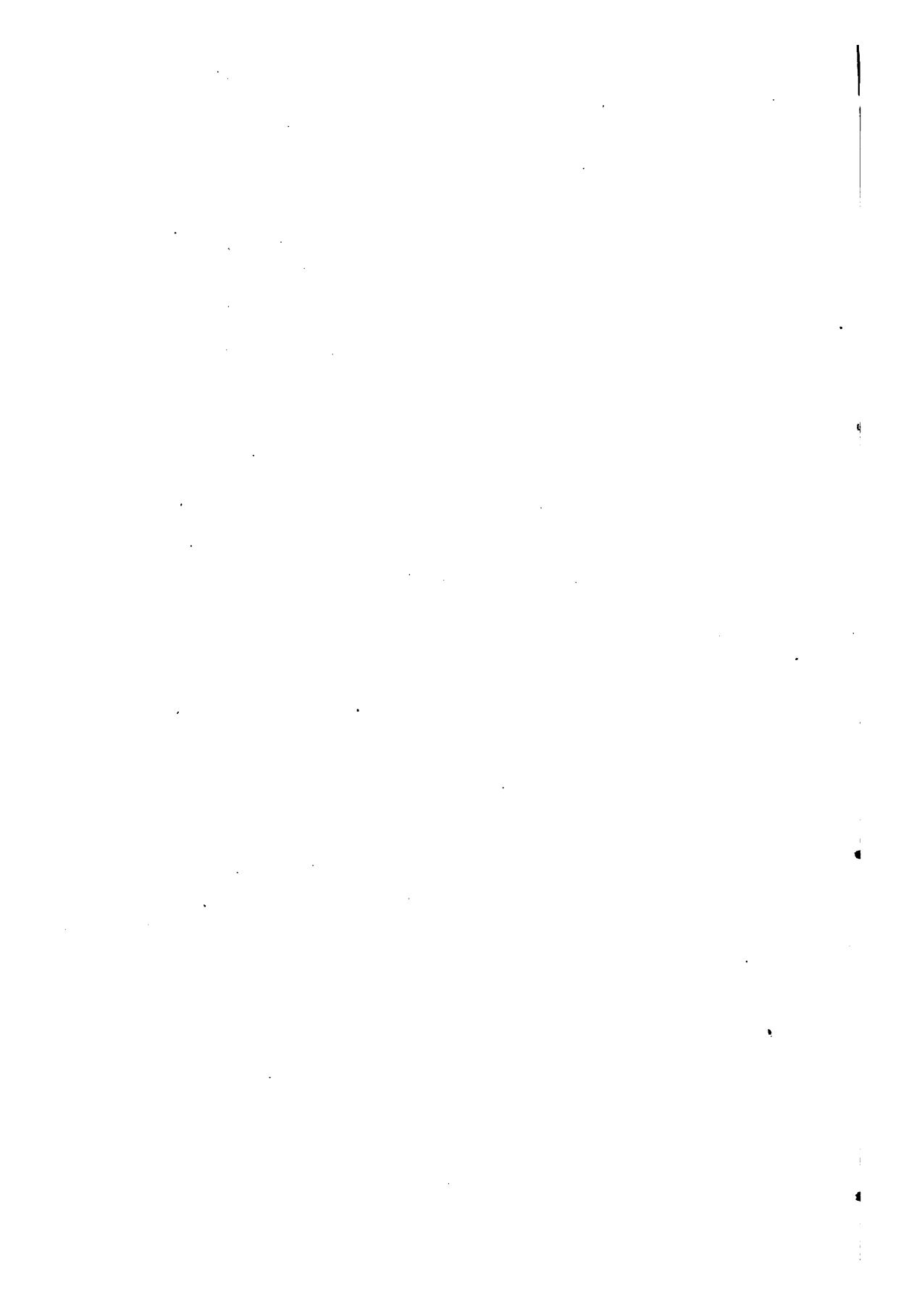
- a. Extent.
- b. Burgundy, Neustria, Austrasia.
- c. Civil wars. Fredegundis and Brunhildis.
- d. The government.
- e. Classes of persons.

II. RISE OF THE MAJOR DOMUS.

- a. Decline of the Merovingians.
- b. Evolution of the *Major domus*.
 - 1. Origin of the office.
 - 2. Development of functions.
 - 3. The Arnulfings.
 - 4. Battle of Tostry, 687.
 - 5. Pippin, *Dux Francorum*.
- c. Charles Martel, 715-741.
 - 1. Subjugation of "Tyrants."
 - 2. Wars against Moslems.
 - 3. His power.

III. THE FRANKS AND THE CHURCH.

- a. Association earlier.
- b. Boniface.
 - 1. Education in England.
 - 2. Missionary activity in Gaul and Germany.
 - 3. Aid from, and to Charles Martel.
 - 4. Results of his work.
- c. Position of the Pope in Italy.
 - 1. Relations with Eastern Empire.
 - 2. Relations with Lombards.
- d. The Pope and the Franks.
 - 1. The appeal for aid.
 - 2. Pippin, king, 751.
 - Part which the Pope took.
 - 3. Subjection of the Lombards.
 - 4. The Donations of Pippin, Constantine, Charles.



CONCLUSION. RESULTS FOR THE PAPACY FROM THESE DONATIONS.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Andelot, 587	Fainéant
Antrustons	Grimoald
Arnulf	Heristal
Chlotar	Leudes
Dagobert	Thierry.

18. CHARLES THE GREAT.

SOURCES : Einhard, in *Harper's School Classics*. Translations, etc., Vol. VI, No. 5, *Laws*. Robinson : *Readings*, 126-149. Thatcher and McNeal, Nos. 7, 10, 11, 12.

SECONDARY WORKS : Robinson, ch. 7. Bémont and Monod, ch. 12. Munro : *Middle Ages*, ch. 2. Emerton : *Introduction*, ch. 13. Adams : *Civilization*, pp. 154-169. Henderson : *Germany*, pp. 56-70. Mombert : *Charles*. Hodgkin : *Charles*. Sergeant, ch. 16. Davis : *Charlemagne*. West : *Alcuin*. Gaskoin : *Alcuin*. Mullinger : *Schools*. Oman : *Europe*, chs. 20, 21. Hodgkin : *Italy*, Vols. VII-VIII.

INTRODUCTION. THE INFLUENCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN HISTORY.

I. HIS WARS.

- a. Constant activity.
- b. Roncesvalles.
- c. Saxon, the most important (*Einhard*, chs. 7, 8).
- d. Ring of the Huns.
- e. Other wars.

II. EXTENT OF HIS "IMPERIUM."

- a. Use of this word.
- b. Extent.
- c. Varied effectiveness.

III. HIS ADMINISTRATION.

- a. State affairs, in general.
- b. Military matters.
- c. Private property. (*Capitulary "de villis," Translations, etc.*, Vol. III, No. 2.)

IV. HIS LAWS.

- a. The national codes.
- b. The capitularies.

II. POSITION OF CHARLES.

- a. Alliance of Franks with Church. "The means." Charles patrician.
- b. His "imperial" possessions. The "material." Alcuin's Bible.
- c. Troubles of Pope Leo.
Necessity of action.

III. CORONATION, CHRISTMAS DAY, 800.

- a. How it was performed.
- b. Theories which arose.
- c. Discontent of Charles. (*Einhard, ch. 28.*)
- d. Results for the papacy, for Italy and for the Franks.

IV. CHARLES'S CONCEPTION OF HIS POSITION.

- a. The two bases of his power.
- b. His ideal.
Capitulary of 802. (*Henderson: Documents. Translations, etc., Vol. VI, No. 5.*)
- c. Relations with the Church.
"Episcopus episcoporum."
- d. Relations with other powers.
Greek Emperor. Caliph. Saxon King.

V. THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

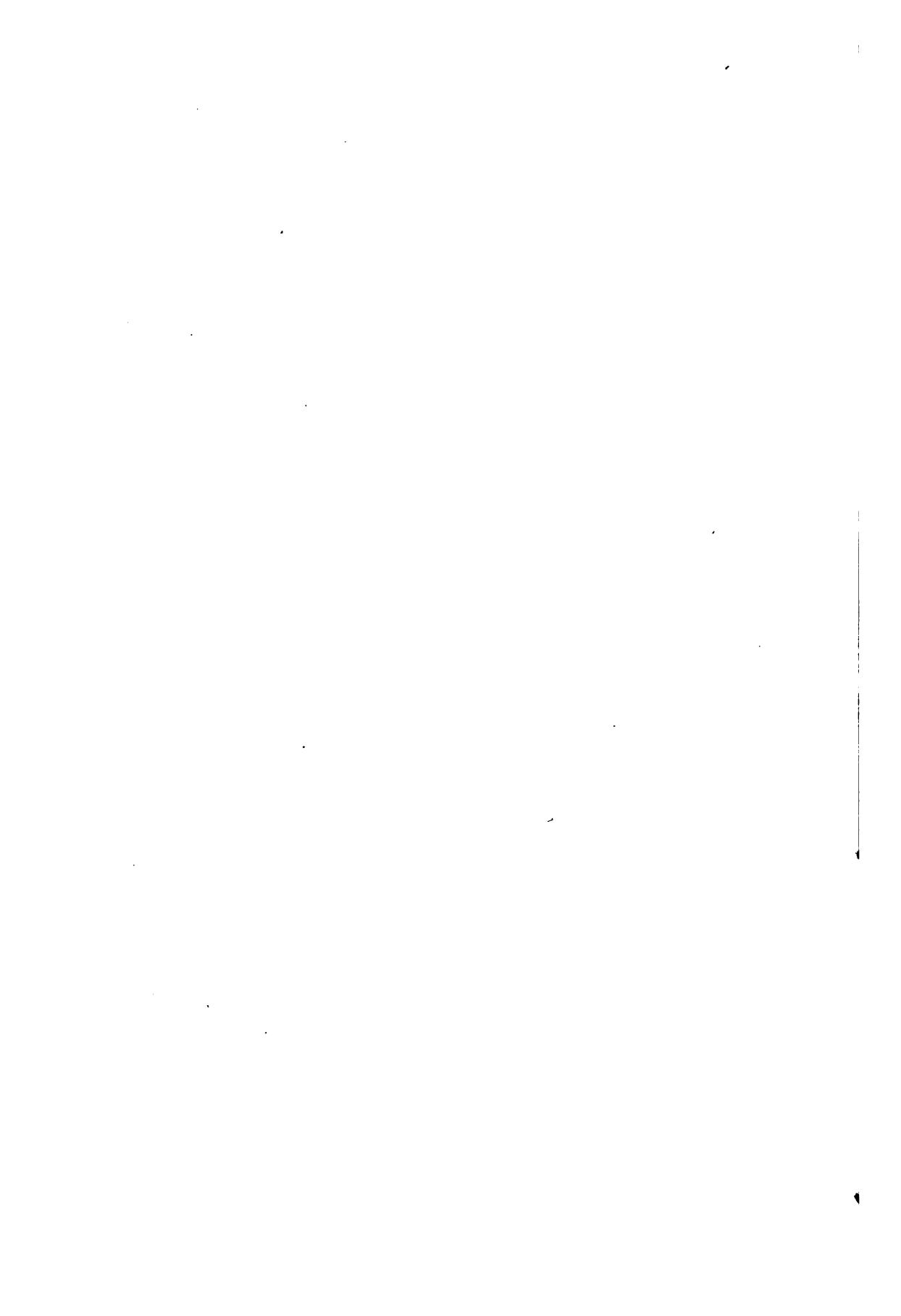
- a. The central power.
 1. The court.
 2. The palatines, ministers and ministerials.
 3. The council.
- b. Administrative divisions.
 1. The counts.
 2. The *missi dominici* (*Adams: Civilization, pp. 159-162.*)
 3. The dukes and margraves.
 4. The bishops.
- c. The assemblies.
- d. The courts.
- e. The finances.
- f. The condition of the free men.

CONCLUSION. ABSOLUTISM OF CHARLES.

20. DECLINE OF THE CAROLINGIAN EMPIRE, 814-888.

SOURCES : Thatcher and McNeal, Nos. 16-19, 22, 24, 25.

SECONDARY WORKS : Robinson, ch. 8. Bémont and Monod, ch. 14. Munro, ch. 4. Emerton : *Medieval Europe*, chs. 1, 2. Bryce, ch. 6. Henderson : *Germany*, chs. 6, 7.



Oman : *Europe*, chs. 23–36. Sergeant, chs. 21, 22.
Adams: *Civilization*, ch. 8, and *French Nation*, chs. 4, 5.
Cunningham: *Western Civilization*, Vol. II, pp. 40–54.
Hassall: *French People*, ch. 8. Sheppard, ch. 9. Duruy,
chs. 9, 10, 11. Kitchin, Bk. II, Pt. II, chs. 3, 4.
Barry: *Papal Monarchy*.

INTRODUCTION. EMPIRE, WORK OF CHARLES THE GREAT.

- a. Difficulties which he had surmounted.
- b. Principles on which the Empire rested.

I. CAUSES OF DISSOLUTION.

- a. Great officials.
- b. Nationalities.
- c. Union of Church and State.
- d. Exhaustion of Franks.
- e. Difficulties of communication.
- f. Principle of division.

II. LEWIS THE PIous, OR DEBONAIR, 778–840.

- a. Character. Contrast with Charles.
Trained by Benedict of Aniani. Scholarship. Piety.
Subserviency to the Church. Coronation, 816. Penance of Attigny, 822.
- b. Hostility which he provoked.
- c. Marriage with Judith.

III. DIVISIONS OF THE EMPIRE.

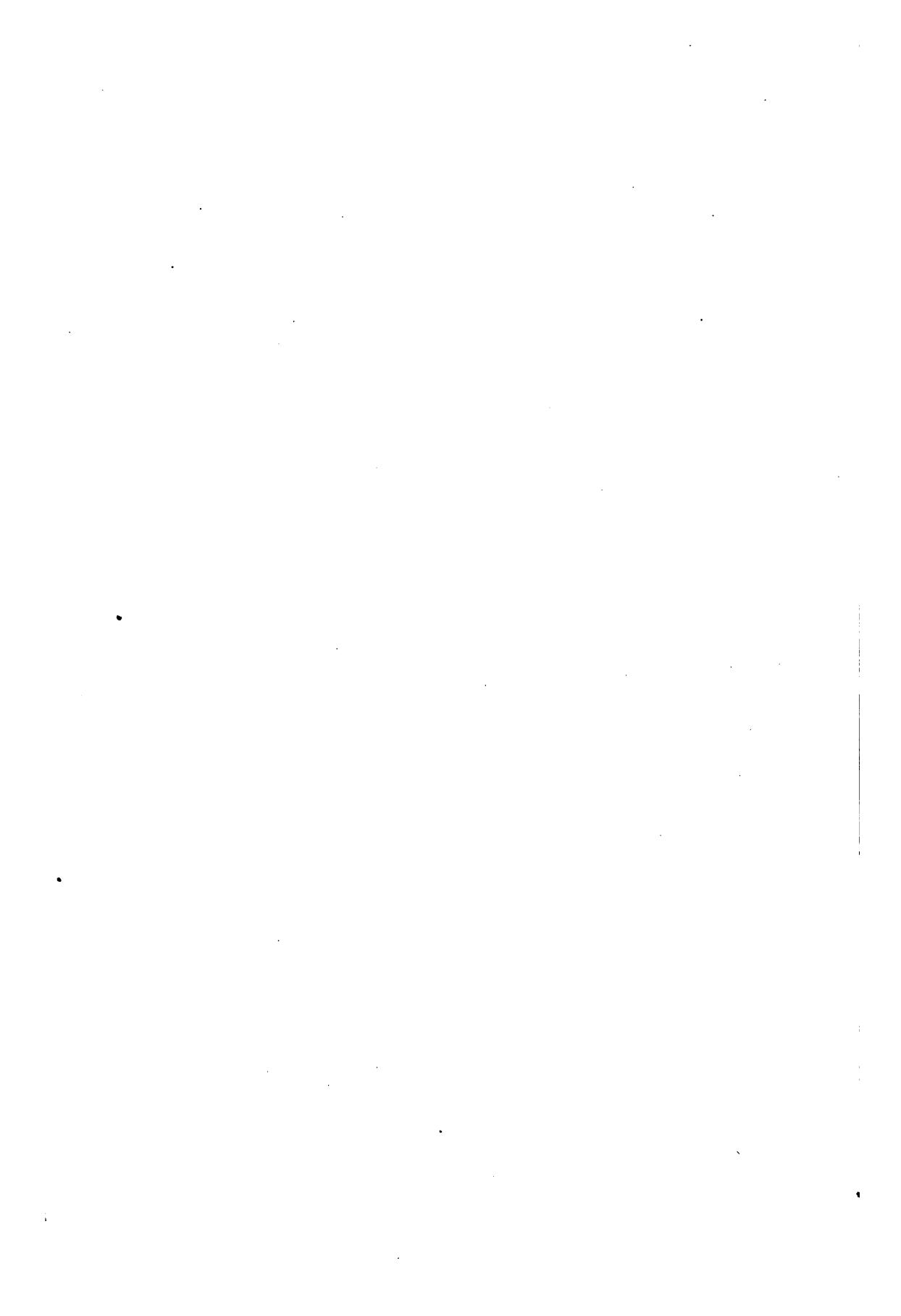
- a. Division of 806. (*Translations, etc.*, Vol. VI, No. 5.)
- b. Division of 817. (*Henderson: Documents*, pp. 201–207.)
Rebellion of Bernard. Birth of Charles (the Bald), 822.
- c. Division of 829.
- d. Division of 833. “Field of Lies.”
- e. Division of 839.
(6 divisions, 817–840.)

IV. PARTITION OF VERDUN.

- a. Battle of Fontenay, 841.
- b. Oaths of Strassburg, 842. *Emerton: Europe*, pp. 25–28;
Munro, p. 20.)
- c. Verdun, 843. Meaning. *Oman: Europe*, pp. 409–411.)

V. RISE OF NEW KINGDOMS.

- 1. East Frankish, to 918.
 - a. What it included. Real strength.



- b. Council of Mayence, 847.
 - c. Treaty of Mersen, 870.
 - d. Lack of unity.
- Duchies : Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Saxony (Lorraine). Marches : Pannonia (Austria), Carinthia, Bohemia, Thuringia, Dania, Schleswig, Rhetia.
 Differences in law, language, customs.
2. Italy.
 - a. Lack of unity. Inhabitants.
 - b. Political division. Lay *vs.* ecclesiastical power.
 3. West Frankish.
 - a. Limits by Verdun.
 - b. Charles the Bald.
 - c. Capitulary of Kiersey. (*Translations, etc., Vol. IV, No. 3.*)
 - d. Invasions.
 - e. Rise of the dukes of France.
 - f. The last Carolingians.
 4. Lorraine.
 5. Burgundy.
 6. Provence.
 7. Navarre.
 In all 7, triumph of aristocracy, elective principle, invasions.

CONCLUSION. Fate of the imperial title.

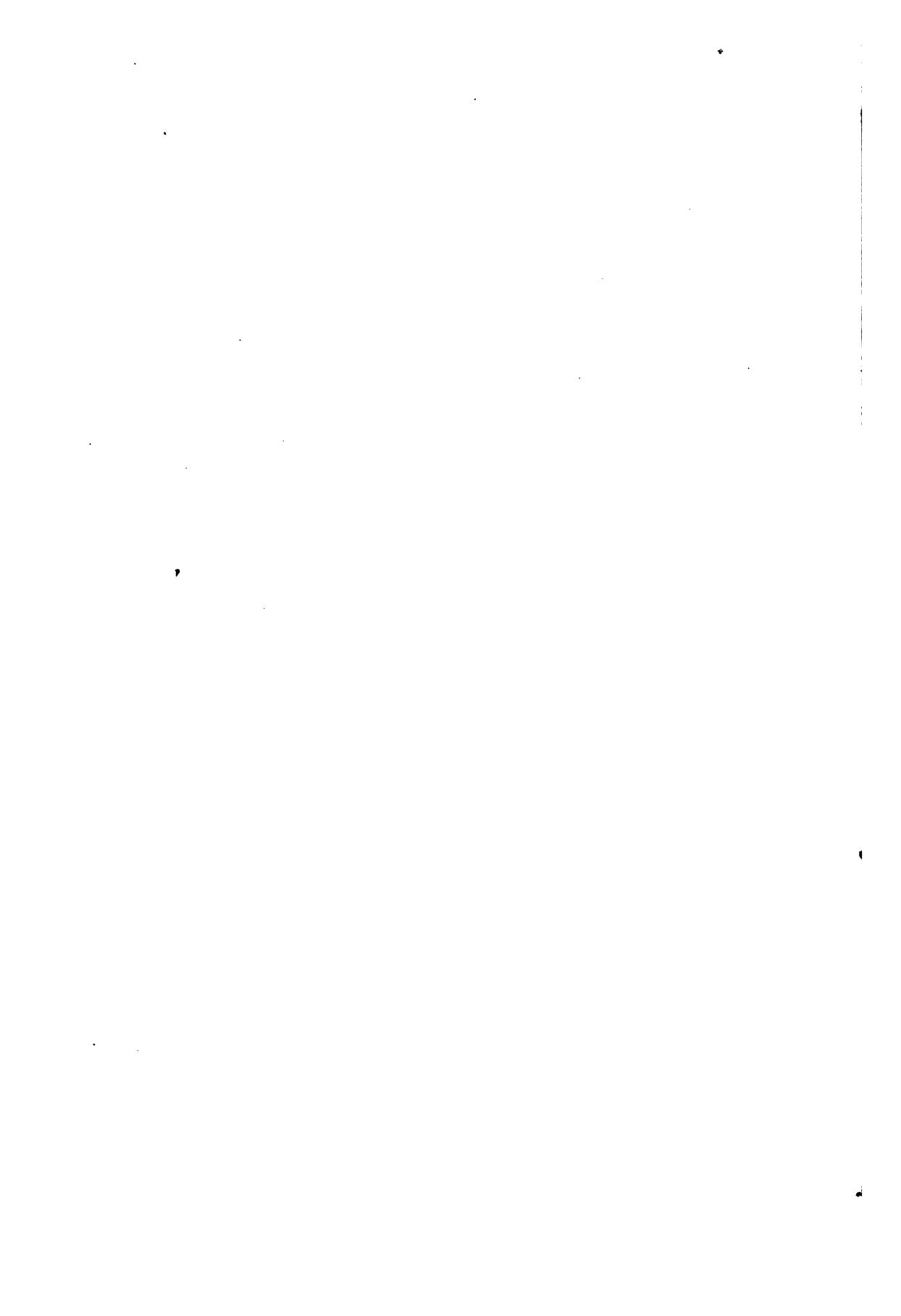
PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Andernach	Boso	Eudes
Arnulf	Dyle	Laon
Lech	Saucourt	Tribur
Louis d'Outremer	Soissons	Welf
Magyars		

21. NORTHMEN AND NORMANS.

SOURCES: Robinson: *Readings*, pp. 152-170. *Heimskringla* of Snorri Sturluson. *Corpus poeticum boreale*. In Bohn, for Normandy, Ordericus Vitalis; for England, *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, William of Malmesbury, Florence of Worcester. Powell: *Alfred and the Danes*. Colby, pp. 19-26, 29-36. Dasent. *Bayeux Tapestry*.

SECONDARY WORKS: Bémont and Monod, ch. 15. Munro, ch. 4. Johnson: *Normans*. Oman: *Art of War*, Book III, chs. 2 and 3. Articles on Normandy and Normans in



Britannica. Green: *English People*, Book I. ch. 3, and *Conquest of England*. Freeman: *Norman Conquest*. Keary: *Vikings*. Kitchin, Vol. I. Joyce: *Short History of Ireland*. Du Chaillu: *Viking Age*.

INTRODUCTION. THE NORMEN.

Home, character, religion, government.

I. MIGRATIONS.

- a. Causes.
- b. Methods.
 - Vessels, vikings, character of raid.
 - Settlements in rivers.
- c. Ireland, 795.

II. THE NORMEN IN FRANKISH REALM.

- a. Rouen, 842; Saucourt, 881; Paris, 885–886. Frisia.
Consequences of their invasions.
- b. Normandy.
Change in civilization. Piety. Characteristics of Normans.

III. ENGLAND AND THE NORMEN.

- a. Danish invasions in the first half of the eighth century.
- b. The Danelagh.
- c. Alfred and the Danes. (Plummer: *Alfred*.)
- d. Danish conquest, 1017.
- e. Norman conquest, 1066. (Freeman: *William the Conqueror*.)
- f. Northmen in Ireland, Scotland and the isles.

IV. NORMANS IN ITALY.

- a. First settlements.
- b. The Normans and the Pope.
- c. The Normans and the Greek Empire.
- d. The Normans and the Western Empire.

V. OTHER VENTURES OF THE NORMEN AND NORMANS.

- a. Constantinople. Varangian guard.
- b. Russia. Name.
- c. Spain. Ill success.

CONCLUSION. WHY THEY HAVE BEEN ABSORBED.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Æthelred	Dunstan	Rollo (Hrolf)
Assandun	Ecgberht	Senlac



Cnut	Ethandun	Swegen (Svend)
Croyland	Guiscard	Tancred
Drogo	Ragnar Lodbrog	Wedmore.

22. FEUDALISM.

SOURCES: Translations, etc., Vol. IV, No. 3, *Documents illustrative of Feudalism*. Robinson: *Readings*, pp. 171-186. "Fling," Vol. II, No. 5, *Feudalism*. Thatcher and McNeal, pp. 341-387.

SECONDARY WORKS: Robinson, ch. 9. Bémont and Monod, ch. 16. Adams: *Civilization*, ch. 9. Emerton: *Introduction*, ch. 15, and *Mediaeval Europe*, ch. 14. Munro, ch. 5. Munro and Sellery, pp. 18-33, 159-211. Dow: *The Feudal Régime*. Article on *Feudalism* in *Britannica*. Adams: in *Andover Review*, Vol. VII. Stubbs: *Constitutional History*, Vol. I, § 93. Mortet: Article *Féodalité*, in *La Grande Encyclopédie*. Oman: *Art of War*, pp. 510-553.

INTRODUCTION. WHAT IS MEANT BY THE TERM.

I. CAUSES.

- a. Older institutions.
- b. General conditions of society.

II. ELEMENTS.

- a. Commendation.
- b. Benefice.
- c. Immunity.

III. CLASSES.

- a. Suzerain and vassal.
- b. Subinfeudation.
- c. Complications.

IV. FEUDAL INSTITUTIONS.

- a. Fiefs. Different kinds.
- b. Homage and fealty.
- c. General duties of lords and vassals.
- d. Special rights of lords.
 - 1. Over marriages.
 - 2. Wardship.
 - 3. Reliefs.
 - 4. Aids.
 - 5. Coinage.
 - 6. Miscellaneous.



- e. Military duty of vassals.
- f. Feudal justice.
- g. Forfeiture.

CONCLUSION. GOOD AND EVIL OF FEUDALISM.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Allodial	<i>Precaria</i>	Scutage
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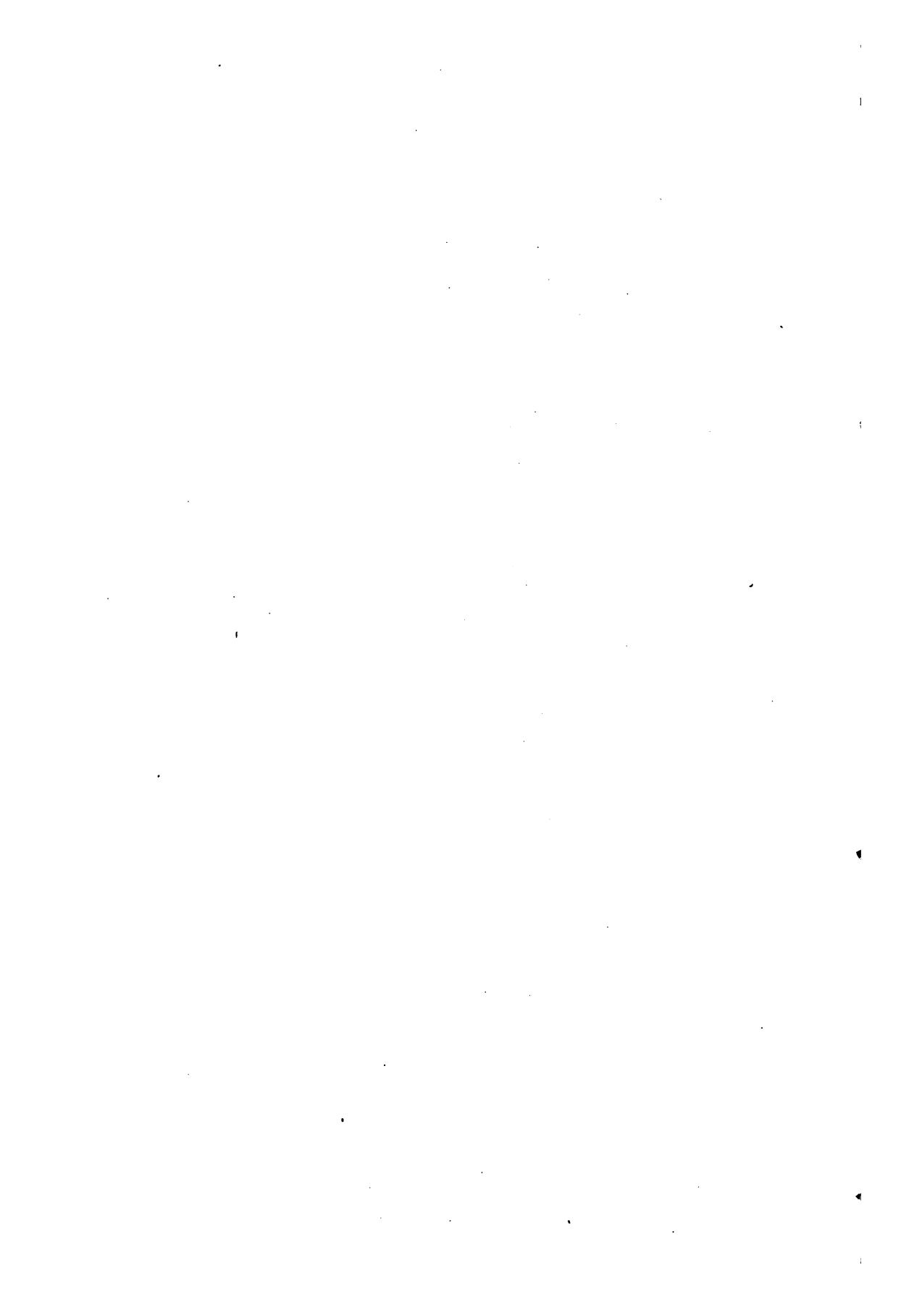
28. THE CHURCH IN THE NINTH AND TENTH CENTURIES.

SOURCES : Translations, etc., Vol. IV, No. 4, *Excommunication, Interdict, etc.* Robinson: *Readings*, pp. 86-97, 250-260. Thatcher and McNeal, pp. 82-121.

SECONDARY WORKS : Emerton: *Europe*, chs. 2 and 4. Lea: *Studies*. Milman, Book V, chs. 4-7. Cunningham: *Western Civilization*, pp. 17-40. Munro, ch. 3. Munro and Sellery, pp. 114-152. Keary, ch. 16. Green: *Making of England*, pp. 335-370. Gregorovius, Vol. III, pp. 120-155. Montalambert. Eckenstein. *Church Histories*.

I. THE PAPACY.

- a. Position in the time of Lewis the Pious and his successors.
- b. The patrimony of St. Peter.
 - 1. What it was in the beginning.
 - 2. Donations of Pippin, Constantine, Charles the Great.
 - 3. Donations of weak emperors.
 - 4. Donations of Otto the Great and later emperors.
- c. The Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals.
 - 1. Weakness of earlier collections.
 - 2. How the collection was formed.
 - 3. What it contained.
 - 4. Probable date.
 - 5. Characteristics and aims.
 - 6. Anachronisms.
- d. Nicholas I. (*Gregorovius, Vol. III, pp. 120-155.*)
His struggles.
 - 1. Ignatius and Photius.
 - 2. Hincmar.
 - 3. Lothair.
- e. Papacy to 963.
 - 1. Conditions in Rome.
 - 2. Parties contending for control.
 - 3. Results for the papacy.



4. Typical characters and incidents. (*Gregorovius*, Vol. III, pp. 224-229.)

II. THE CHURCH AS AN INSTITUTION.

- a. Its organization.
 - 1. The popes.
 - 2. The secular clergy.
 - 3. The regular clergy.
 - 4. The laity.
- b. Its means of control.
 - 1. Penance. (*Robinson*, pp. 211-213.)
 - 2. Terror.
 - 3. Excommunication. (*Lea: Studies*.)
 - 4. Interdict. (*Howland, in Report of Am. Hist. Ass.*, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 431-448.)
- c. Its revenues.
 - 1. Property.
 - Feudal dues.
 - 2. Donations.
 - Mortmain.
 - 3. Tithes and fees.

III. MONASTICISM.

- a. Spread and influence.
- b. Services. (*Cunningham: Western Civilization*, Vol. II, § 82. *Reprinted in Munro and Sellery*.)
 - 1. Economic.
 - 2. Literary.
 - 3. Social.
- c. Cluny and its reforms. (*Henderson: Documents*, pp. 329-333, and "Fling," Vol. II, No. 6. *Tout, ch. 5.*)

CONCLUSION. FABLE OF THE YEAR 1000. (*Burr, in Am. Hist. Review*, Vol. VI, pp. 429-439.)

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Camaldoli

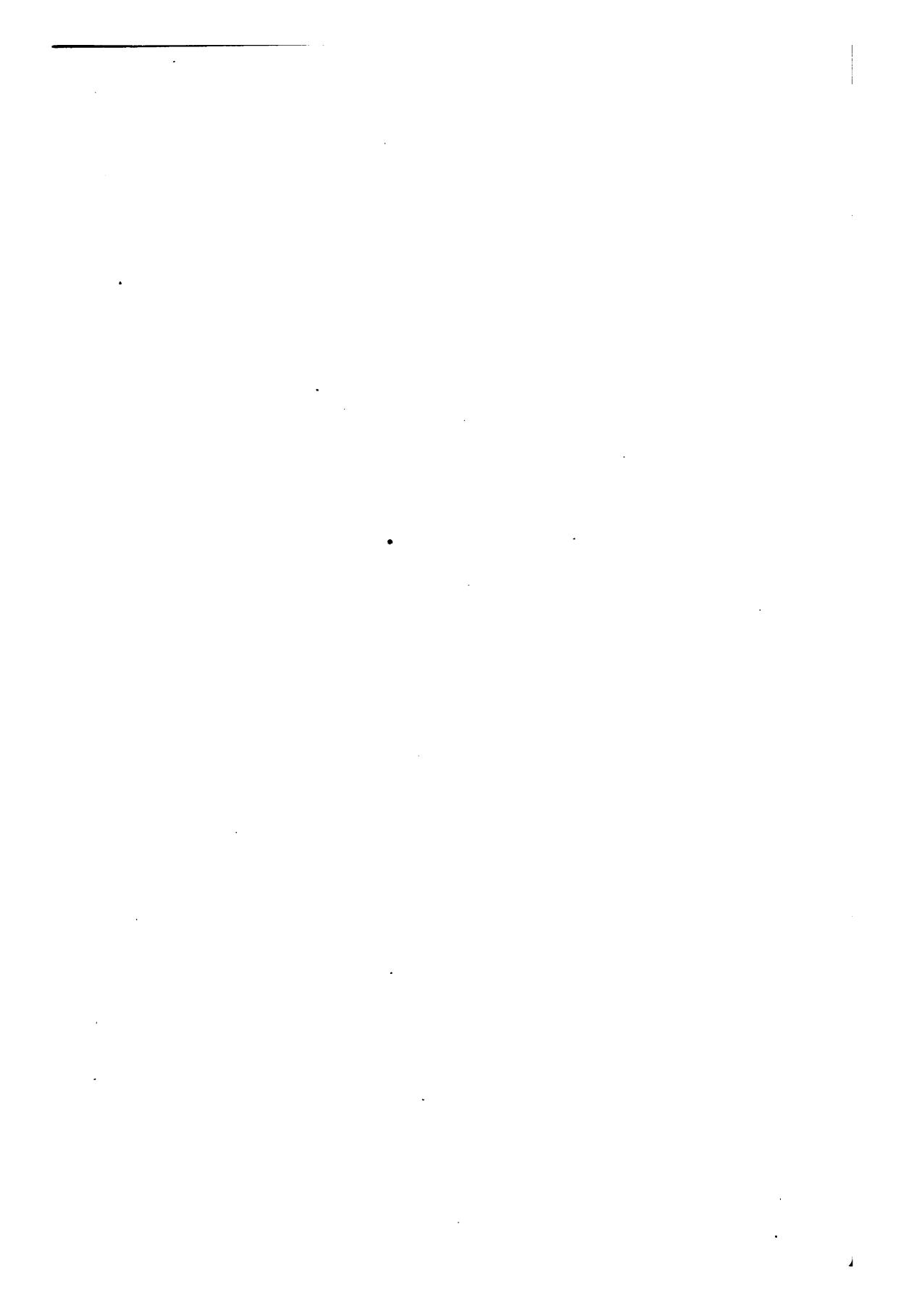
Marozia

Romuald

24. THE GERMAN-ROMAN EMPIRE.

SOURCES: Robinson: *Readings*, pp. 245-250. Thatcher and McNeal, pp. 69-81.

SECONDARY WORKS.: Bryce, chs. 7-9. Emerton: *Europe*, chs. 3-6. Tout, chs. 2 and 3. Robinson, ch. 12. Bémont and Monod, ch. 17. Adams: *Civilization*, ch. 10. Henderson: *Germany*, chs. 8-13. Munro, ch. 6.



Fisher: *Medieval Empire*, ch. 1. Freeman: *Holy Roman Empire*, in *Essays*, Vol. I. Milman, Books V and VI. Gregorovius, Vols. III and IV. Allen: *Pope Sylvester II*, in *English Historical Review*, October, 1892.

INTRODUCTION. FATE OF THE IMPERIAL TITLE IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE TENTH CENTURY.

I. CONDITIONS IN ROME.

II. THE NEW GERMAN KINGDOM.

- a. The duchies.
- b. The nobles, lay and ecclesiastical.
- c. Policy of the different kings.
- d. The centralization of power.

III. OTTO THE GREAT.

- a. Consolidation of his power.
- b. Interference in Italy.
- c. Coronation, 962.

IV. CONTRAST WITH EMPIRE OF CHARLES THE GREAT.

- a. Extent.
- b. Administration.
- c. Ideals.
- d. Relations with the papacy.
- e. Relations with the Greek Empire.

V. OTTO II AND OTTO III, THE "WONDER OF THE WORLD."

- a. Conditions which controlled their activity.
- b. Italy.
- c. The papacy.
 Gerbert as Sylvester II.

VI. EMPIRE TO 1056.

- a. German interests.
- b. Conquest of Burgundy.
- c. Henry III, 1039-1056.
 - 1. His position in Germany.
 - 2. The Council of Sutri.
 Condition of papacy.
 Appeal to Henry.
 Action of the Council.
 - 3. The German popes.



CONCLUSION. ADVANTAGES OF THE INTIMATE ASSOCIATION OF
EMPERORS AND POPES.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Adelaide	Crescentius	Liutprand
Arles	Gnesen	Theophano
Berengar	Herman Billung	
Bruno	Lechfeld	

25. THE INVESTITURE STRUGGLE.

SOURCES: Henderson: *Documents*, pp. 361-409. Robinson: *Readings*, pp. 266-293. Thatcher and McNeal, pp. 121-166.

SECONDARY WORKS: Bryce, ch. 10. Emerton: *Europe*, chs. 7 and 8. Henderson: *Germany*, ch. 14. Tout, ch. 6. Robinson, ch. 13. Bémont and Monod, ch. 18. Munro, ch. 7. Milman, Book VII. Stephens: *Hildebrand*. Gregorovius, Vol. IV, Bk. VII, chs. 4-7; Bk. VIII, chs. 1-2. *Church Histories*.

INTRODUCTION. EVILS FROM WHICH THE CHURCH WAS SUFFERING.

Simony. Illicit relations of clergy.

I. LEO IX AND HIS FRENCH POLICY.

Fore-runner of the great strife.

- a. What he attained.
- b. Why he chose France.
- c. Why he accomplished no more.

II. HILDEBRAND, 1046-1073.

- a. Origin and early life.
- b. Position and activity, to 1073.
- c. New strength of papacy.
Electoral decree. Cardinals.

III. HENRY IV, 1056-1106.

- a. Evils of his minority.
- b. Character.
- c. The Saxon war.

IV. GREGORY VII, 1073-1085.

- a. Efforts for reform.
Celibacy. Simony.
- b. Lay investiture.
Double position of church officials.
Gregory's aims.
Decree against lay investiture.

V. THE STRUGGLE.

- a. Deposition of Gregory by Henry.
- b. Excommunication and deposition of Henry.
- c. Canossa, 1077.
Meaning and importance.
- d. Election of anti-king and anti-pope.
- e. Capture of Rome.
- f. Death of Gregory. Reported death-saying.
- g. Later strife under Henry IV and Henry V.
- h. Concordat of Worms, 1122.
- i. Compromise in England. (*Gee and Hardy*, p. 63; *Johnson*, p. 10.)
- j. Relative in effectiveness of compromises.

CONCLUSION. MENTAL FERMENT AROUSED BY THIS STRIFE.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Harzburg	Pataria	Tribur
Oppenheim	Salerno	Unstrut

26. CHIVALRY.

SOURCES: Froissart: *Chronicles*. "Fling," Vol. II, No. 4, *Chivalry and the Mode of Warfare*.

SECONDARY WORKS: Munro, ch. 13. Munro and Sellery, pp. 240-247. Gautier: *Chivalry*. Oman: *Art of War*. Cornish: *Chivalry*. Catholic University Bulletin, Vol. VIII, pp. 317-339. Wright: *Womankind, Domestic Manners, and Homes of Other Days*. Kitchin. Clarke: *Military Architecture*. Viollet-le-Duc: *Annals of a Fortress*.

INTRODUCTION. INTIMATE ASSOCIATION OF FEUDAL AND RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

I. SOURCES.

- a. German elements.
- b. Christian elements.

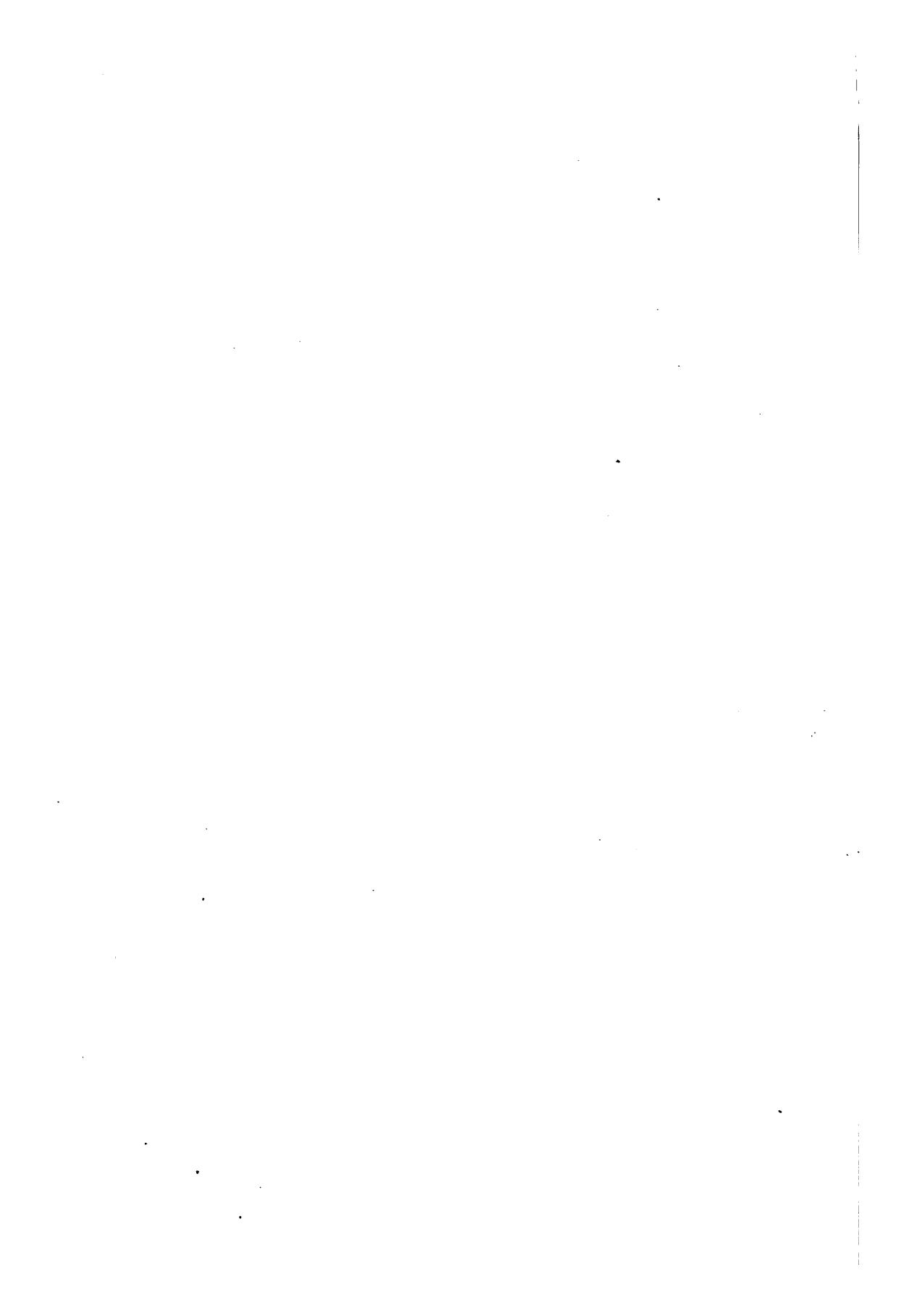
II. EDUCATION OF THE KNIGHT.

(No one born knight.)

- a. As page.
- b. As squire.
The gay sciences.

III. CEREMONY IN ADMISSION INTO KNIGHTHOOD.

Mixture of Christian and early German usages.



IV. IDEALS OF THE KNIGHT.

Fraternity, honor, protection, inviolability of oaths and heralds, fidelity, bravery.

V. REALITY.

Typical actions. Richard the Lion-Hearted.

VI. THE HOME OF THE KNIGHT.

- a. Construction of the castle.
- b. Life in the castle. (*Archer and Kingsford, ch. 19.*)
Meals. Occupations. Amusements. Minstrels.

VII. METHODS OF WARFARE.

- a. Adaptation of Roman methods.
- b. Use of cavalry.
- c. Arms and armor. (*Archer and Kingsford, ch. 23.*)
- d. Siegecraft.
- e. Development of long-bow.

VIII. CUSTOMS.

- a. Truce of God. (*Henderson: Documents, and Translations, etc., Vol. I, No. 2.*)
- b. Wager of battle. (*Translations, etc., Vol. IV, No. 4.*)
- c. Knight-errantry.
- d. Jousts and tournaments.
- e. Courts of love.

CONCLUSION. IMPORTANCE OF IDEALS FOR FUTURE CIVILIZATION.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Balista	Hauberk	Springal
Donjon	Lorica	Trebuchet
Gambeson	Mangon	Wambais

27. THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

SOURCES: Henderson: *Documents*, Appendix.

SECONDARY WORKS: Munro and Sellery, pp. 87-113, 212-223.

Harrison: *Meaning of History*, chs. 11 and 12; *Early Byzantine History*. Oman: *Byzantine Empire*, chs. 9-20; *Dark Ages*, ch. 28; *Art of War*, Book IV, ch. 4, Book V. Tout, ch. 7. Bémont and Monod, ch. 21. Freeman, *Essays*, Vol. III. Munro, ch. 10. Lavisse et Rambaud, Vol. I, ch. 13. Finlay: *Greece*. Bury, in *English Historical Review*, Vol. IV, pp. 41-64, 251-285. Brooks,



in *English Historical Review*, Vol. XV, pp. 728-747.
Bury: *Later Roman Empire*.

INTRODUCTION. Finlay's 3 divisions.

I. HISTORY TO 1095.

- a. False estimates.
Gibbon. Taine.
- b. "Constant vitality and power of revival."
- c. Heraclius and his family, 610-717.
Wars and anarchy.
Arab conquests an index of strength.
- d. The Isaurians, 717-813. (Leo III, 717-741.)
Iconoclasm.
- e. The Armenians, 813-867. (Leo V, 813-820.)
- f. The Macedonians, 867-1057. (Basil I, 867-886.)
The first Bulgarian Empire, 893-1014.
Conversion of the Russians.
- g. The Comneni.
Norman attacks.
Advance of Seljuks.
Difficulties of Alexius I, 1081-1118.

II. WHY THIS HISTORY IS COMPARATIVELY UNINTERESTING.

- a. Ludicrous side.
- b. Conservatism.
- c. History of a government, not of a people.
Confusion of civil and military power.
Despotism tempered by succession and Church.
- d. History of a city, and not a free city. (cf. Roman history.)

III. SERVICES.

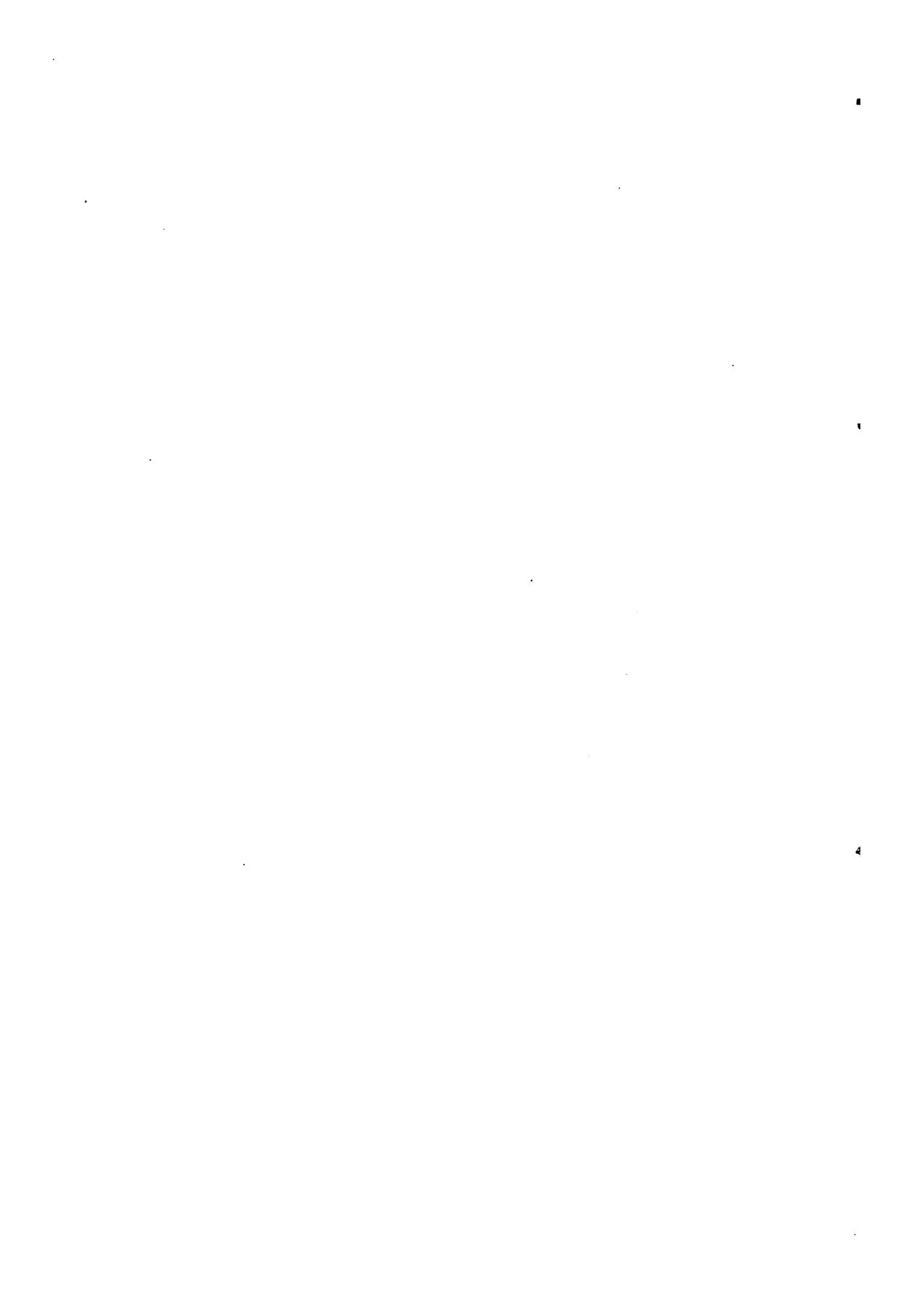
- a. Bulwark of Europe.
- b. Preservation of Greek and Roman culture.
- c. Maintenance of European commerce.
- d. Preservation of idea of Roman Empire.
- e. Embodiment of principle of permanence.
- f. Civilizer of Eastern Europe.

CONCLUSION. POSITION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

- a. Enabled it to perform these services.
- b. Eastern question to-day.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Manzikert	Photius	Psellus
Paulicians	Porphyrogennetos	Xiphilin



28. THE SARACEN CIVILIZATION.

SOURCES: *Arabian Nights*.

SECONDARY WORKS: Munro, ch. 9. Munro and Sellery, pp. 224-239. Lane: *Arabian Society*. Gilman: *Saracens*. Lane-Poole: *Moors*. Watts: *Christian Recovery*, chs. 1 and 2. Ameer Ali, chs. 25 and 31. Gibbon, ch. 52. Burke: *Spain*. Lavisson et Rambaud, Vol. I, ch. 15. Le Strange: *Palestine*.

INTRODUCTION. POSSESSIONS OF ISLAM, 1000 A. D.

- a. Reconquests of the Christians.
- b. The Seljuks.

I. SOURCES:

- a. Arabic, Persian, Jewish, Greek, Indian.
- b. Intermediate role.

II. LINES OF GREATEST ADVANCE.

- a. Tolerance.
- b. Agriculture.
Irrigation. Arab Spain.
- c. Medicine and the natural sciences.
Panacea. Philosopher's stone. Elixir.
- d. Commerce and traveling.
Noted travelers.
- e. Mathematics.
- f. Arabic figures.
- f. System of education.

III. WEALTH.

- a. Bagdad, Cordova.
- b. Refinement.

CONCLUSION. OUR DEBT TO THIS CIVILIZATION.

Words from Arabic.

29. THE CRUSADES.

SOURCES: Archer: *Crusade of Richard I. Chronicles of the Crusades*, and Wright: *Early Travels in Palestine*, in Bohn. Munro and Sellery, pp. 257-268. Translations, etc. Vol. I, No. 2, *Urban and the Crusaders*, No. 4, *Letters of the Crusaders*, Vol. III, No. 1, *The Fourth Crusade*. Thatcher and McNeal, pp. 510-544. Henderson: *Documents*, pp. 333-344.

SECONDARY WORKS: Archer and Kingsford: *Crusades*. Tout, chs. 8, 13, 15, 19. Munro, ch. 11. Adams: *Civilization*,



ch. 11. Bémont and Monod, ch. 22. Robinson, ch. 15. Munro and Sellery, pp. 246-256, 269-276. Sybel: *History and Literature. Essays on the Crusades*, by Munro, Prutz, and Diehl. Conder: *Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem*. Oman: *Byzantine Empire*, chs. 21-23; *Art of War*, Book V. Finlay, Vol. III, IV. Lavisson et Rambaud, Vol. II, ch. 6.

INTRODUCTION. CONTRAST OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION WITH BYZANTINE AND SARACEN.

I. CONCEPTION OF THE CRUSADES.

- a. Episode in the struggle between the East and the West.
- b. Not fanatical attempts, or *Völkerwanderungen*, or mere outgrowths of pilgrimage.

II. CAUSES.

- a. The Turks (appeal of Alexius).
- b. Conditions in the West.
 - 1. Piety.
 - 2. Pilgrimage.
 - 3. Love of war and adventure.
 - 4. Ambition.
 - 5. Poverty.
- c. Speech of Urban II at Clermont.
 - 1. His arguments.
 - 2. Enthusiasm.
- d. Preaching of Peter the Hermit.

III. THE FIRST CRUSADE.

- a. Undisciplined bands.
 - Leaders. Persecutions of Jews. Fate.
- b. The real army.
 - 1. The leaders.
 - Character of host. Lack of unity and discipline.
 - 2. Alexius and the crusaders.
 - 3. Capture of Nicaea.
 - 4. Siege of Antioch.
 - 5. Capture of Jerusalem.
 - 6. Election of Godfrey.
 - c. Importance of this crusade.

IV. THE KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM.

- a. Geography.
 - Size and form. Climate. Fertility. Inhabitants.
 - Divisions (political).



- b. Capture of additional cities.
 - 1. Continuous stream of pilgrimage.
(Crusade of 1101 and its fate.)
 - 2. Disunion among opponents.
 - 3. Acre 1104, Beyrout and Sidon 1110, Tyre 1124.
 - 4. Templars and Hospitallers. (*Ferris, in Am. Hist. Review, Vol. VIII, pp. 1 ff.*)
- c. The Second Crusade.
 - 1. Imadeddin Zangi.
 - 2. Loss of Edessa.
 - 3. Bernard of Clairvaux.
 - 4. The crusade and its fate.
- d. Decline of kingdom.
 - 1. Causes of weakness.
 - 2. Rise of Saladin.
 - 3. Loss of Jerusalem.

V. THE THIRD CRUSADE.

- a. Effect of loss of Jerusalem.
- b. Frederick I.
- c. Richard the Lion-Hearted and Philip Augustus.
- d. The siege of Acre.
- e. Richard and Saladin. (*Lane-Poole: Saladin.*)

VI. THE FOURTH CRUSADE. (*Pears: Fall of Constantinople.*)

- a. Opportunity for Christians.
- b. The German crusade.
- c. The French knights and Venice.
- d. Diversion of the crusade.
Greek Empire, twelfth century.
- e. Capture of Constantinople.
- f. Latin Empire, 1204–1261.
- g. Effect of conquest on Holy Land.

VII. THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADE.

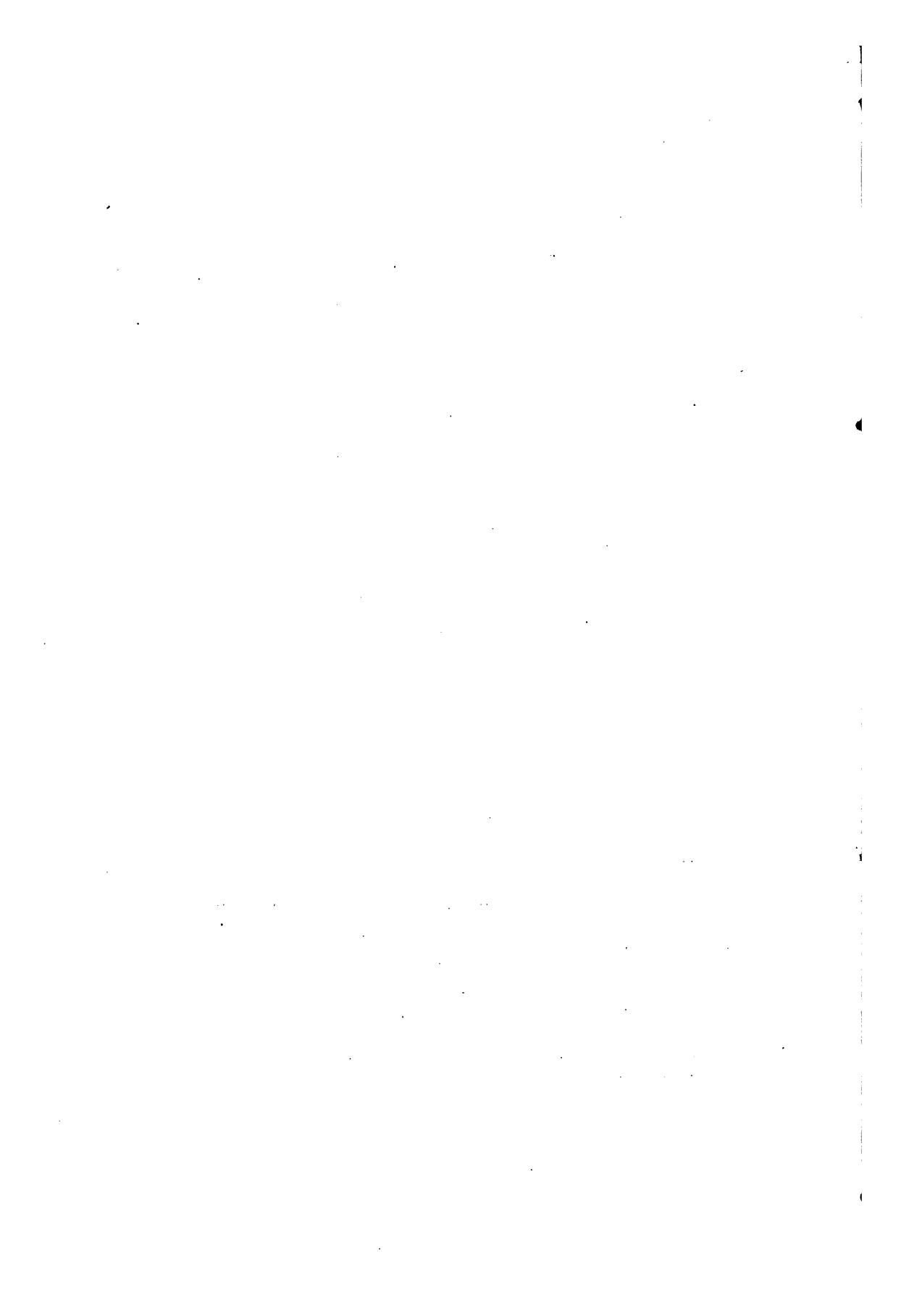
- a. Story of the crusade.
- b. Importance, as illustrating the opposite motive to the fourth crusade.

VIII. THE FIFTH CRUSADE.

- a. Fate of Egyptian expedition.
- b. Frederick II and his crusade.
- c. Results.

IX. THE SIXTH CRUSADE.

- a. Character of St. Louis. (*Perry: St. Louis.*)
- b. His two expeditions.



X. LOSS OF THE HOLY LAND.

- a. Acre lost 1291.
- b. General causes of the failure of the crusades.

XI. RESULTS OF THE CRUSADES. (*Prutz in Essays, Archer and Kingsford, ch. 28.*)

- a. Political.
- b. Ecclesiastical.
- c. Religious.
- d. Social.
- e. Economic.
- f. Intellectual.
- g. Summary.

XII. CRUSADES IN THE WEST.

- a. In Spain, to 1492.
- b. The Albigensian crusade, 1209–1229.
The Inquisition.
- c. The Teutonic knights in Prussia, 1226–1283.
- d. Other crusades.
 - 1. Religious.
 - 2. Political.

CONCLUSION. IMPOSSIBILITY OF AROUSING ENTHUSIASM FOR THE CRUSADES AFTER THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

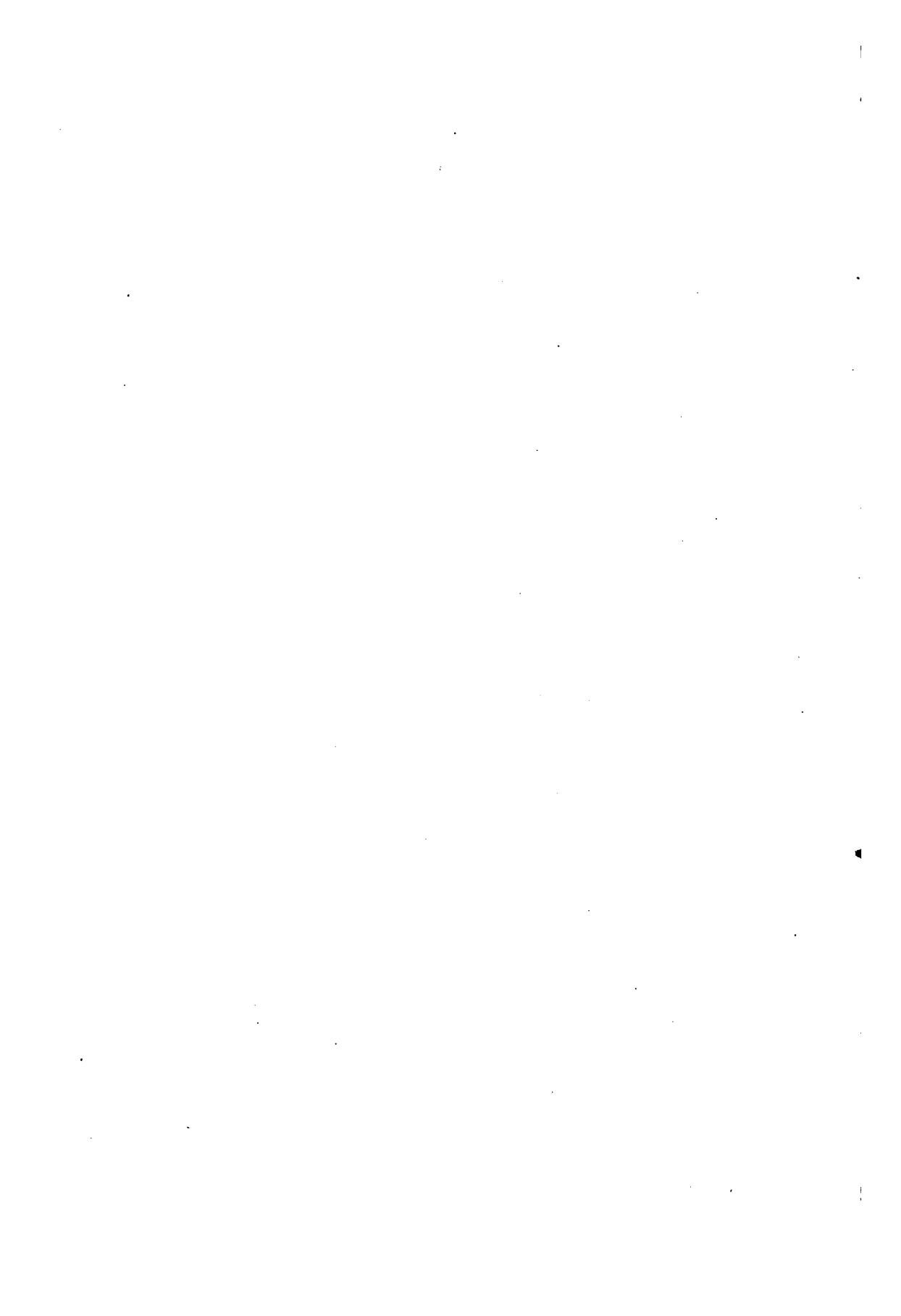
PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Adhemar	Dorylaeum	Tancred
Bohemond	Edessa	Villehardouin
Bouillon	Kerboga	Zara
Damietta	Noureddin	

30. THE POPES AND THE HOHENSTAUFENS.

SOURCES: Henderson: *Documents*, pp. 211–218, 410–430. Dante: *De Monarchia*. Thatcher and McNeal, pp. 166–259.

SECONDARY WORKS: Bryce, chs. 11 to 13. Tout, chs. 10, 11, 16, 21. Robinson, ch. 14. Emerton: *Europe*, chs. 9, 10. Bémont and Monod, chs. 19, 20. Munro, ch. 17. Henderson: *Germany*, chs. 15 to 26. Brown: *Venetian Republic*, pp. 5–118. Freeman: *Essays*, Vol. I. Balzani: *Popes and Hohenstaufens*. Duffy: *Tuscan Republics*. Barry: *The Papal Monarchy*. Macaulay: *Capture of a General Council*, in *English Historical Review*, Vol. VI, pp. 1–17. Fisher: *Medieval Empire*.



INTRODUCTION. RISE OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

I. CONRAD III, 1138-1152.

- a. Rise of the Staufens.
- b. Election of Lothair, 1125-1137.
- c. Struggle for possessions of Henry V.
- d. Succession of Conrad.
- e. Condition of Empire.
Otto of Freising's view.

II. FREDERICK BARBAROSSA, 1152-1190.

- a. Character and prospects.
Otto of Freising, again.
- b. Power in Germany.
North *vs.* South.
Henry the Lion.
Position of cities.
- c. Arnold of Brescia. (*Gregorovius, Vol. IV, pp. 492-548.*)
Affairs at Rome.
Frederick's action.
- d. Relations with pope.
Besançon episode. (*Henderson: Documents, pp. 410-419.*)
Property of Matilda.
- e. The Lombard cities.
Roncaglian diet. Imperial regalia.
Legnano, 1176. Peace of Constance, 1183.
- f. The Norman marriage, 1186.
- g. The crusade, and death.

III. HENRY VI, 1190-1197.

- a. Extent of his Empire.
- b. His ambition.
England, Cyprus, Jerusalem.
- c. Election of Frederick II, and death of Henry VI.

IV. INNOCENT III, 1198-1216.

- a. Apogee of papal power.
- b. Conditions in Germany, Sicily, Italy, England.

V. FREDERICK II, 1212-1250.

- a. His youth. Innocent III, guardian.
- b. His accession and vow to go on crusade.
- c. Strengthening position in Germany and Sicily.
- d. His struggle with the papacy.



His vow. Crusade. Peace of San Germano. Excommunication.
Council of Lyons, 1245. Project to form a national church.
e. His struggle with Lombard cities.
His theories and ambitions.
Position and aims of cities.
This struggle, key to fate of family.

VI. THE LAST OF THE HOHENSTAUFENS.

CONCLUSION. THE GREAT INTERREGNUM, 1254-1273.

Its results.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Bornhoeved	Conradin	Ghibellines	Weinsberg
Bouvines	Cortenuova	Guelfs	
Brandenburg	Faustrecht	Podesta	

31. THE NEW NATIONS. FRANCE, ENGLAND, SPAIN.

SOURCES: For England, Translations, etc., Vol. I, No. 6, *Constitutional Documents*. Collections by Lee, Colby, and Adams and Stephens.
For Spain: *Chronicles of the Cid*, *Chronicles of James I*, ed. by Forster.

SECONDARY WORKS: Adams: *European History*, pp. 224-253; *Civilization*, ch. 13, 14.

France—Adams: *French Nation*. Kitchin. Walker: *Increase of Royal Power*. Emerton: *Europe*, ch. 12. Robinson, ch. 10. Munro, ch. 7, 18.

England—Stubbs: *Constitutional History*. Green: *English People*. Taylor: *Constitution*. Stubbs: *Plantagenets*. Norgate: *England under the Angevin Kings*; *John Lackland*. Robinson, ch. 11. Munro, ch. 8, 19.

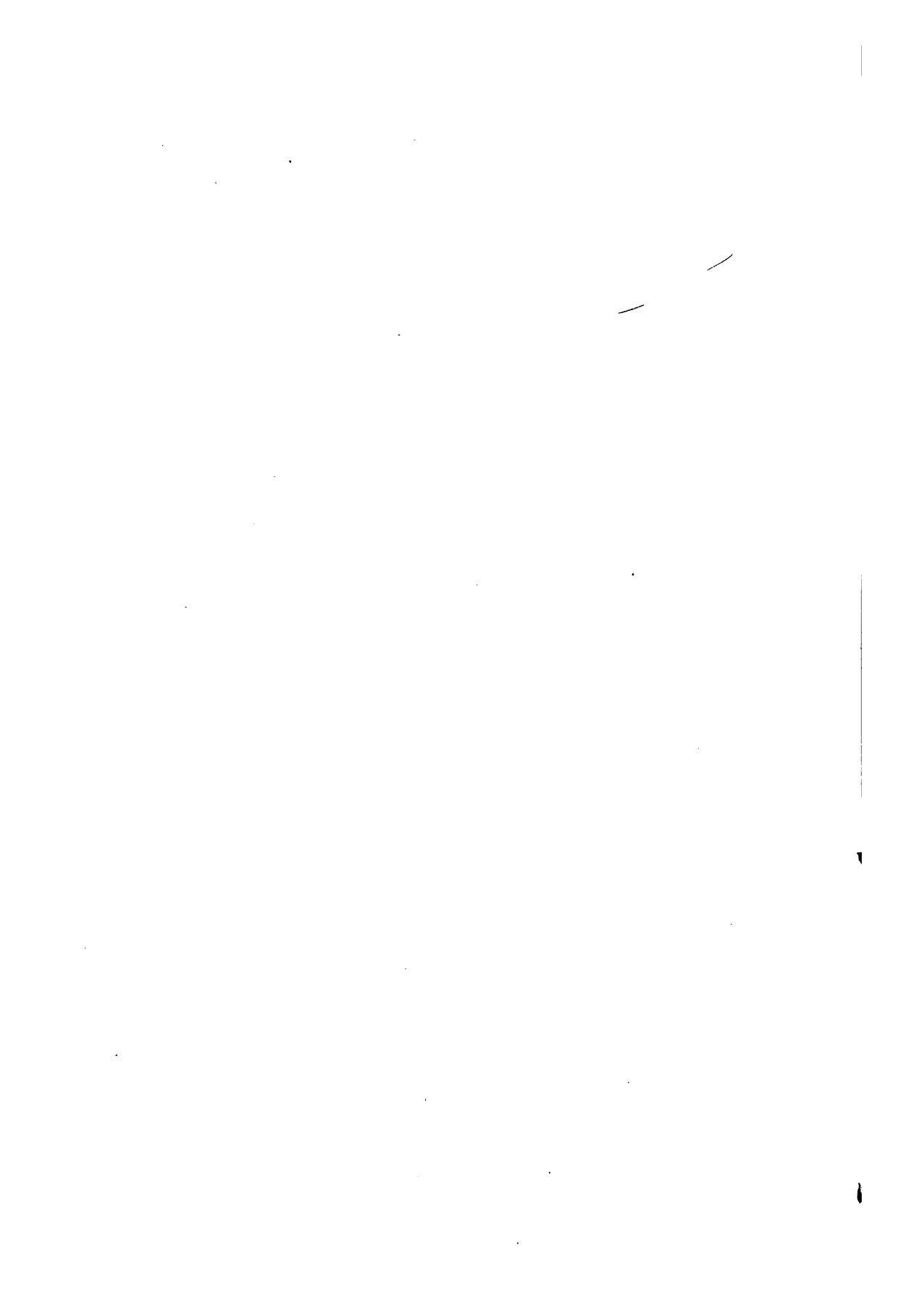
Spain—Watts: *Christian Recovery*. Lane-Poole: *Moors*. Dunham: *Spain*. Burke. Hume. Butler-Clarke: *The Cid*. Munro, ch. 20.

Italy—Burckhardt.

INTRODUCTION. CONDITIONS IN GERMANY AND ITALY.

I. DEVELOPMENT OF FRANCE. (*Tout, chs. 4, 12, 17.*)

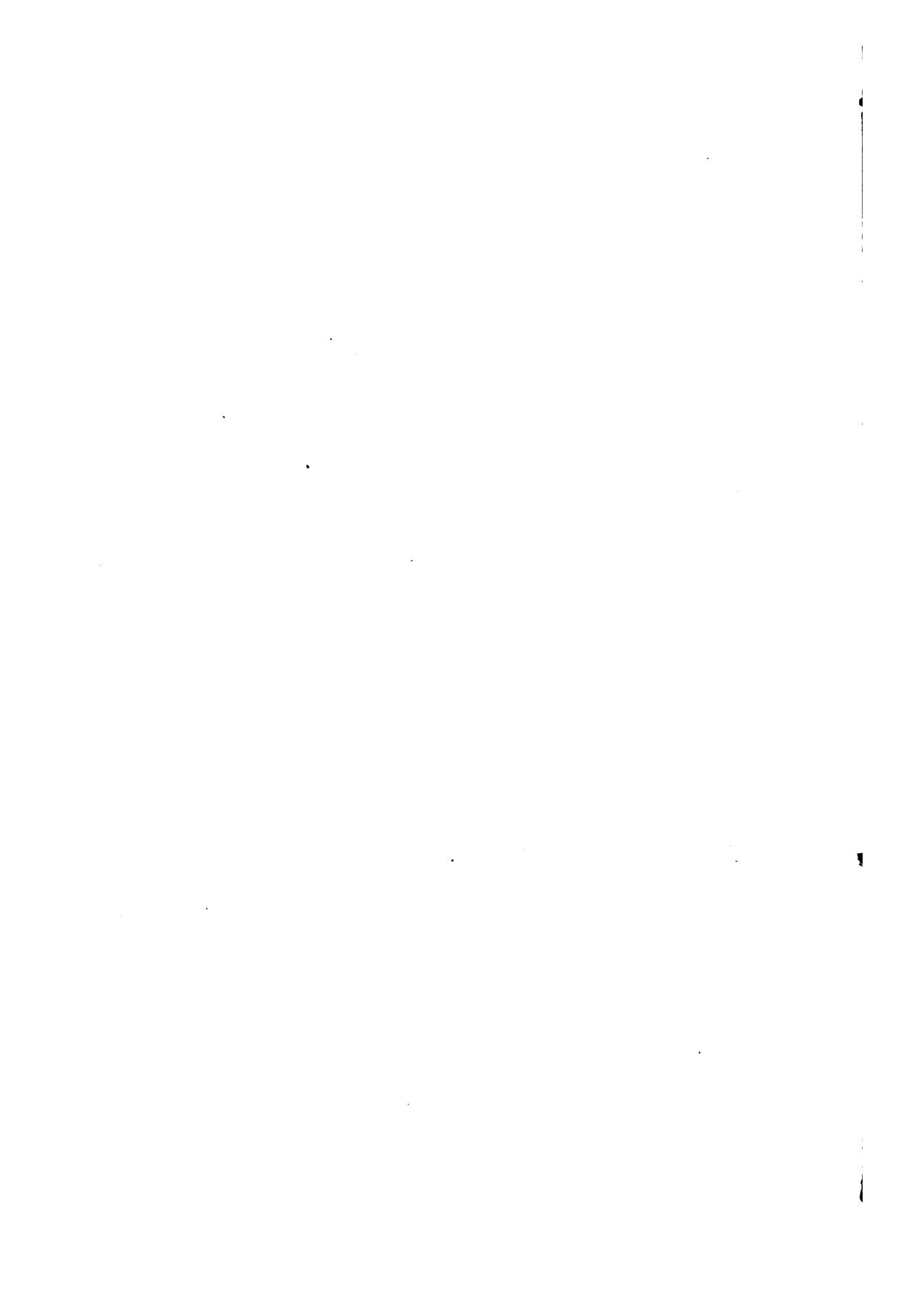
- a. The last Carolingians.
 1. Extent of kingdom.
 2. Extent of power.
 3. The dukes of France.



- b. The Capetian line.
 - 1. Election of Hugh Capet, 987.
 - 2. Two-fold position of the king.
 - 3. Principle of heredity.
 - 4. Principle of primogeniture.
 - 5. Several long reigns.
 - 6. Policy of Louis VI, *le Gros*, 1108–1137.
 - 7. Philip Augustus, 1180–1223. (*Hutton*: *Philip Augustus*.)
 - 8. St. Louis, 1226–1270. (*Perry*: *St. Louis*. *Munro and Sellery*, pp. 366–375.)
 - 9. Philip the Fair, 1285–1314.
- c. Growth of royal domain.
 - 1. Sens, the Vexin, Bourges.
 - 2. Artois.
 - 3. Normandy, Maine, Anjou and part of Poitou.
 - 4. Auvergne.
 - 5. Toulouse.
 - 6. Carcassonne, Béziers, Nîmes, Mâcon, Perche, Blois, Chartres, Sancerre.
 - 7. Champagne, Brie and Navarre.
 - 8. Other acquisitions.
- d. Development of the royal authority.
 - 1. The *prévôt*.
 - 2. The *bailli*.
 - Edict of 1190.
 - 3. Legislative and judicial powers.
 - Restrictions on king.
 - The *curia regis*.
 - The *parlement* of Paris.
 - The first Estates-General, 1302.
 - 4. Financial administration.
 - 5. Influence of Roman law.
- e. Condition of France, 1314.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLAND.

- a. The Norman conquest.
 - 1. Position of feudal nobles.
 - 2. Position of clergy.
 - 3. Domesday Book.
- b. The Charter of Liberties, 1100.
 - Fusion of the two peoples.
- c. Henry II, 1154–1189. (*Green*: *Henry II*.)
 - 1. Thomas Becket. (*Gee and Hardy*. *Hutton*: *St. Thomas. Froude*.)



- 2. Feudal rising of 1173.
 - 3. Reforms.
 - 4. Ireland (*Barnard: Strongbow's Conquest of Ireland.*)
 - d. The *Magna Carta*. (*Translations, etc., Vol. I, No. 6.*)
 - e. Simon de Montfort.
His parliament.
 - f. Edward I. (*Tout: Edward I.*)
Local administration.
Results for England.
- III. SPAIN. (Tout, ch. 20.)**
- a. Origin and evolution of the four kingdoms.
Castile, St. Ferdinand, 1217–1252; Alphonse the Wise, 1252–1284.
Aragon, James the Conqueror, 1213–1276. (*Swift: James the First of Aragon.*)
Navarre.
Portugal. (*Morse Stephens: Portugal.*)
 - b. Effects of the Moorish Wars.
Military organization.
Power of the clergy. Religious and military orders.
Importance of the middle class.
 - c. The *Cortes*.

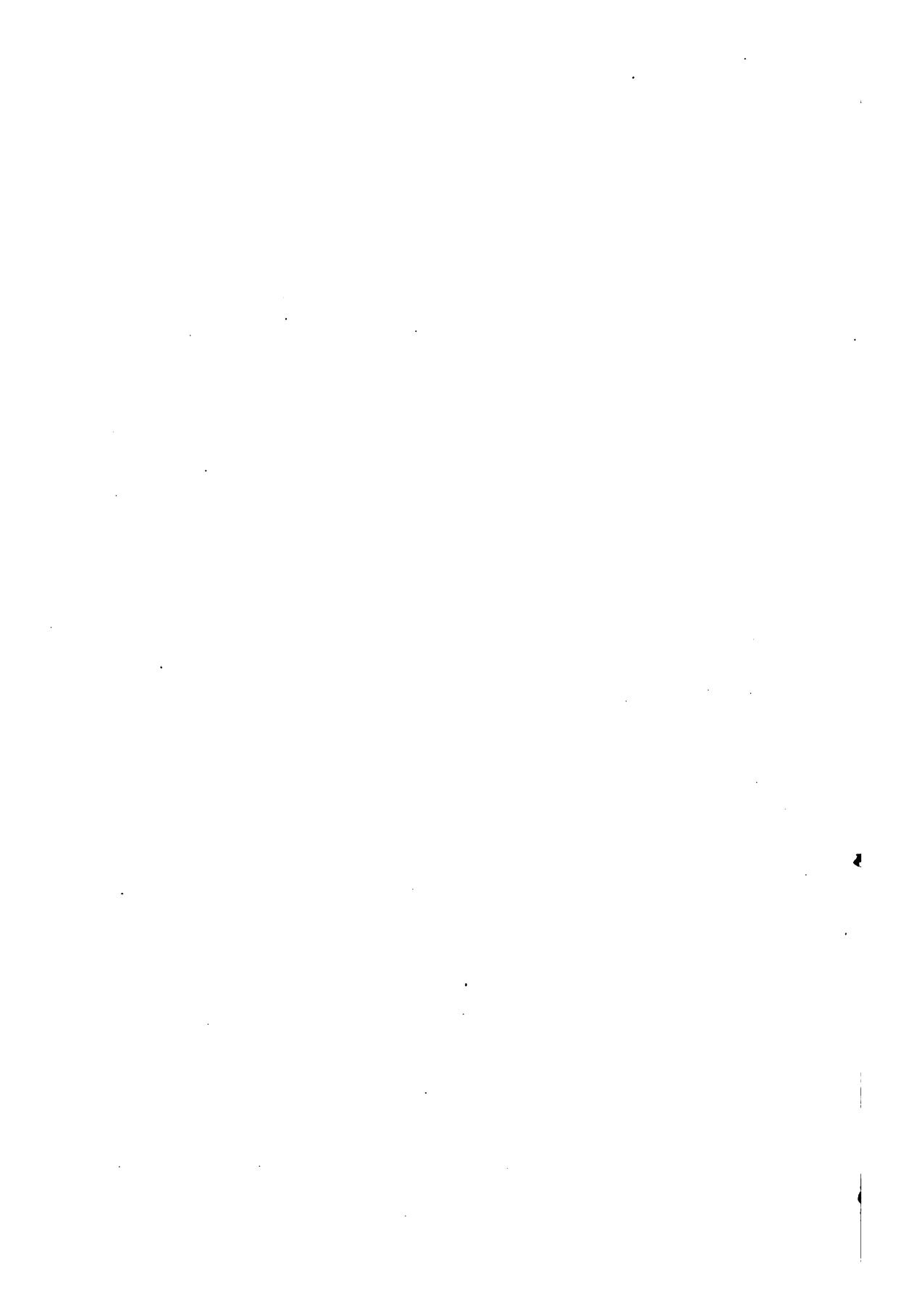
CONCLUSION. LINES OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

32. THE SCANDINAVIAN KINGDOMS.

SECONDARY WORKS: Books under 21, and Boyesen: *Norway*.

INTRODUCTION. SCANDINAVIA BEFORE THE TENTH CENTURY.

- I. DENMARK.**
- a. Early history.
 - b. Cnut and his conquests.
 - c. Progress of Christianity.
 - d. Waldemar the Great, 1137–1183, and his sons.
 - e. Decline in the thirteenth century.
- II. SWEDEN.**
- a. The traditional history.
 - b. Progress of Christianity.
 - c. Civil wars.
Disappearance of peasantry.
Power of nobles and clergy.



III. NORWAY.

- a. Character of territory; contrast with Denmark and Sweden.
- b. Unification by Harold Haarfager, 863—c. 933.
- c. Progress of Christianity.
- d. Civil wars.
Clerical party *versus* national.
- e. Hakon IV.
Conquest of Iceland, 1260.
- f. Decline of Norway.

CONCLUSION. SCANDINAVIA, ABOUT 1300.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Ansgarius	Drontheim (Trondhjem)
Birger	Edda
Bonder	Gorm
Lund	Jarl
Olaf the Lap-King, 993–1024	Svend
Olaf Tryggvesson, 996–1000	Upsala
Rune	Waldemar the Victorious,
Sigurd	1202–1241

33. THE SLAVS.

SECONDARY WORKS: Gibbon, ch. 55, and (ed. Bury) Vol. VI,
pp. 540–554. Rambaud: *Russia*. Wallace: *Russia*.
Morfill: *Poland*, and *Russia*. Vambéry: *Hungary*.

INTRODUCTION. ORIGIN.

I. EARLY HISTORY.

- a. Migrations.
- b. Territory in seventh century.
- c. Civilization, esp. state of agriculture.
- d. Samo, King of the Slavs.
- e. The different groups.
- f. The different influences under which they came.
- g. Why they were so long powerless.
- h. The Moravian Empire, ninth century.

II. CONVERSION OF THE SLAVS.

- a. German missionaries.
- b. Constantine (Cyril) and Methodius.
Their success and influence.
- c. Future of the non-Christian Slavs.



III. THE NEIGHBORS OF THE SLAVS.

- a. Lithuanians.
- b. Finns. Adaptability.
- c. Avars. Conquest by Pippin and Charles the Great.
- d. Magyars.
 - Migrations under Arpad.
 - Habits (ogre). Invasions.
 - St. Stephen.
- e. The Bulgarians (*Gibbon, ed. Bury, Vol. VI, pp. 544-546.*)
Conquest of the Slavs in Moesia.

IV. SEPARATION OF THE SLAVS.

- a. Causes.
- b. Results.
- c. Pan-slavic ideal.

V. BULGARIA.

- a. The Bulgarian Empire under Simeon, 892-927.
- b. The Bogomils.
- c. The new Empire of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

VI. RUSSIA.

- a. Rurik, 862-879.
- b. Attacks on Constantinople.
- c. Conversion of Russia.
- d. Slavic influence under Vladimir, supersedes Norman.
- e. Byzantine influence.
- f. Internal divisions.
- g. Tartar invasion and effects.

VII. POLAND.

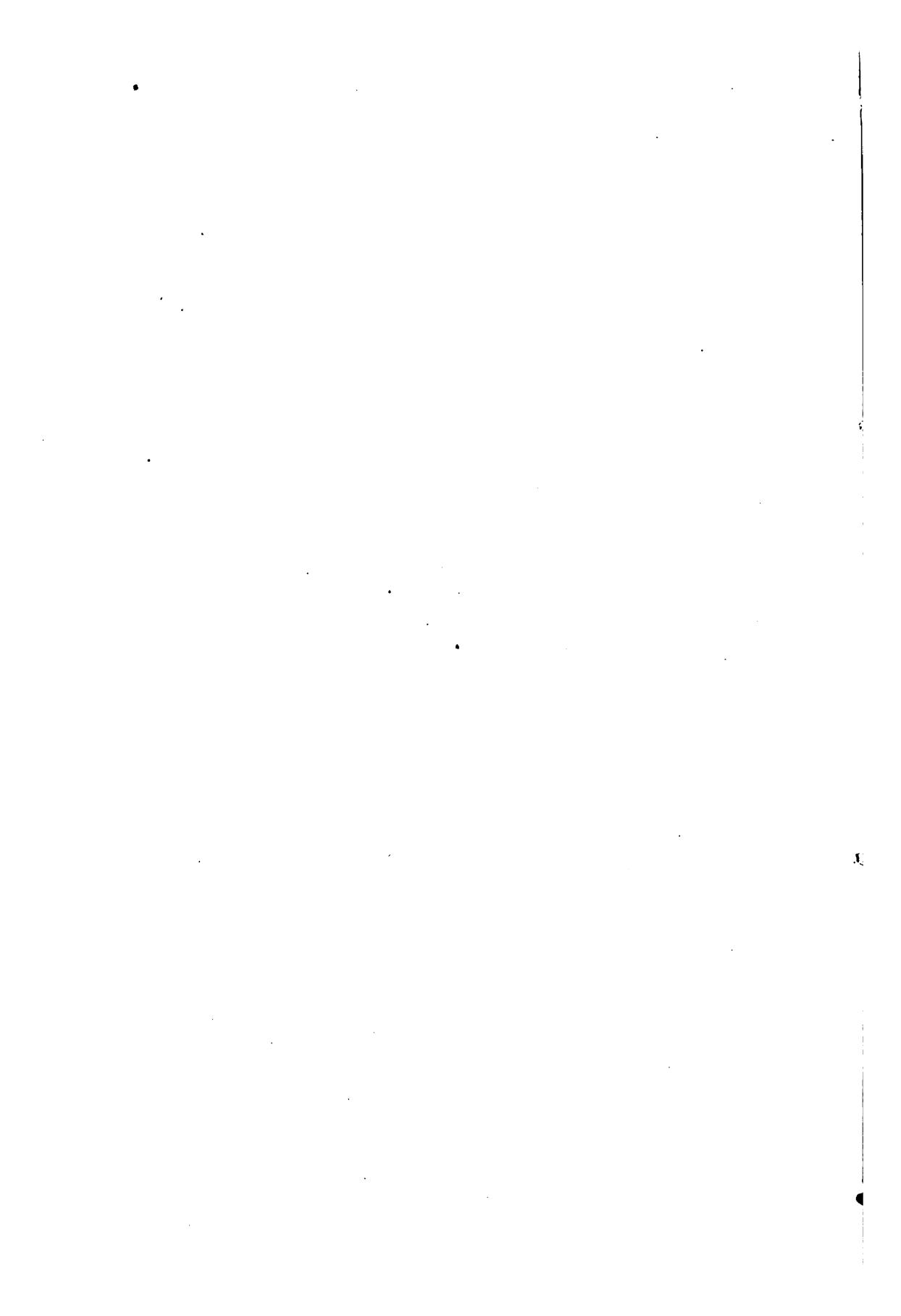
- a. Kingdom, eleventh century.
- b. Weaknesses.
- c. German migrations.
- d. Mongolian invasion.

VIII. BOHEMIA.

- a. German influence.
- b. Kingdom, thirteenth century.
- c. Causes of its fall.

IX. HUNGARY.

- a. Kingdom, eleventh century.
- b. Decadence.
- c. The Golden Bull, 1222. (*Vambéry, pp. 129-130.*)
- d. Mongolian invasion.



**CONCLUSION. THE TWO DETERMINING INFLUENCES IN THE HISTORY
OF THE SLAVS.**

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Boleslas, 992-1025	Kashoube	Slovaks
Boris	Kiev	Slovenes
Coloman	Ladislaus	Svatopluk
Cyrillic	Olga	Sviatoslav
Czechs	Pilgrim	Varangian
Glagolitic	Posen	Vlachs
Gnesen	Ratislav	Yaroslav
Gran	Serbs	

34. VILLAGE AND MANOR. (ENGLAND.)

SOURCES: Translations, etc., Vol. III, No. 5, *Manorial Documents*.

SECONDARY WORKS: Robinson, ch. 18. Bémont and Monod, ch. 23. Cheyney: *Industrial and Social History of England*, ch. 2. Munro, ch. 14. Jessopp: *Coming of the Friars*, Essay II; *Studies*, ch. 5. Emerton: *Europe*, ch. 15. Bateson: *Medieval England*, chs. 5, 11, 17. Andrews: *Old English Manor*. Ashley: *English Economic History*, Vol. I, ch. 1. Seeböhm: *Village Community*. Maitland: *Domesday and Beyond*. Stubbs: *Constitutional History*.

INTRODUCTION. ORIGIN OF MANOR.

I. WHAT A MANOR WAS.

- a. Definition.
- b. Contents.

Village street. 3 field system: divisions. Hay land, pasture, woods.
Demesne land and land in villenage.

II. WHO LIVED ON IT.

- a. Lord who owned demesne land.
- b. Steward, bailiff, reeve.
- c. "Liberi tenentes" who held virgates.
- d. Cotters who held small plots only.
- e. Slaves who worked on demesne.

III. HOW THEY MADE A LIVING.

- a. Lord.
- Demesne.
- Services from villains.



Week-work. Extra services. Miscellaneous services.
Periodical payments. Court fees.

- b. Villain.
Work in common.
Division of land.
Other products.

IV. SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

Permanence of organization.
Manor courts.
Village priest.
Mill.
Fairs. (No general store.)

V. NEEDS.

Salt, iron, tar, millstones.

VI. CORPORATE BODY.

Joint responsibility.
Sometimes rented manor.

VII. CHANGE BY COMMUTATION OF SERVICES.

Week-work first.
Results of commutation.
Contrast between villages then and now.

**CONCLUSION. EXTENT TO WHICH THESE CONDITIONS WERE TYPICAL
FOR THE CONTINENT.**

UNUSUAL WORDS.

Balk	Custumal
Boon-work	Extent
Compotus roll	

35. COMMERCE.

SECONDARY WORKS: Cheyney, ch. 4. Adams: *Civilization*, ch. 12. Robinson, ch. 18. Cheyney: *European Background*. Ashley: *English Woollen Industry*, and *Economic History*, Vol. I. Brown: *Venice*. Cunningham: *English Industry and Commerce*; *Western Civilization*, Bk. IV, ch. 2. Gibbons: *History of Commerce*.

INTRODUCTION. MEDITERRANEAN SEA, THE CENTRE.

I. BYZANTINE COMMERCE.

Greek possessions. Constantinople centre.
Hindrances from



- a. Justinian's policy.
Monopolies and reserved sales.
- b. Contests with Mohammedans.

II. SARACEN COMMERCE.

Extent of possessions. Wealth. Caravans.

III. ITALIAN CITIES.

Venice, Amalfi, Pisa and Genoa.

IV. ROUTES OF COMMERCE.

- a. Mediterranean.
- b. Baltic.
- c. Routes south to north.
- d. Caravans.
- e. The ocean.

V. WARES.

- a. In early times.
Fish, salt, relics, incense, and other church necessities.
Luxuries. Forbidden wares: weapons, slaves and lumber.
- b. In thirteenth century.
Larger vessels from crusades. Greater skill in navigation.
New demands. Raw materials. Products of the north.
Customs regulations in Syria. (*Translations, etc., Vol. III, No. 2.*)

VI. MARKETS AND FAIRS.

- a. Markets.
Importance to lords. Arrangement of times and trades.
Important markets.
- b. Fairs.
Distinction from markets.
Frankfort, Bruges, Stourbridge, Champagne, etc. The *Lendit*. Arrangements.

VII. PRINCIPAL CENTRES OF TRADE IN THE XIII CENTURY.

Venice, Genoa, Pisa.
Augsburg, Nuremberg, Lübeck, Hamburg and Bremen.
Ghent, Bruges, Ypres.
Barcelona.

VIII. COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Medieval principle of association.
The Lombards. Colonies. Consuls. The Hanse.

IX. HINDRANCES TO COMMERCE.

- a. "The just price." (Th. Aquinas.)
- b. Bad roads and bridges.
- Insecurity and discomfort.
- c. Taxes and customs.
Examples in France.
- d. Condemnation of interest.
- e. Money.

CONCLUSION. RESULTS OF GROWTH OF COMMERCE.

36. RISE OF THE TOWNS.

SOURCES: Translations, etc., Vol. II, No. 1, *English Towns and Gilds*. Robinson: *Readings*, pp. 406-412. "Fling," Vol. II, No. 8, *Rise of Cities*, and No. 9, *Trades of Paris*. Thatcher and McNeal, pp. 545-612.

SECONDARY WORKS: Cheyney, ch. 3. Emerton: *Europe*, ch. 15. Munro, ch. 14. Ashley: *Economic History*, ch. 2. Munro and Sellery, pp. 358-365. Gross: *Gild Merchant*. Cunningham. Green: *English Town Life*. Seligman: *Two Chapters*. Jessop: *Studies*, ch. 4. Bateson, chs. 6, 12, 18. Jusserand, Part I.

INTRODUCTION. TOWN ONLY A LARGER VILLAGE.

I. THE TOWN.

Origin. Plan. Walls. Houses. Market. Church.
Public buildings.

II. TOWN CHARTERS.

What they contained and what they did not contain.

III. THE GILD MERCHANT.

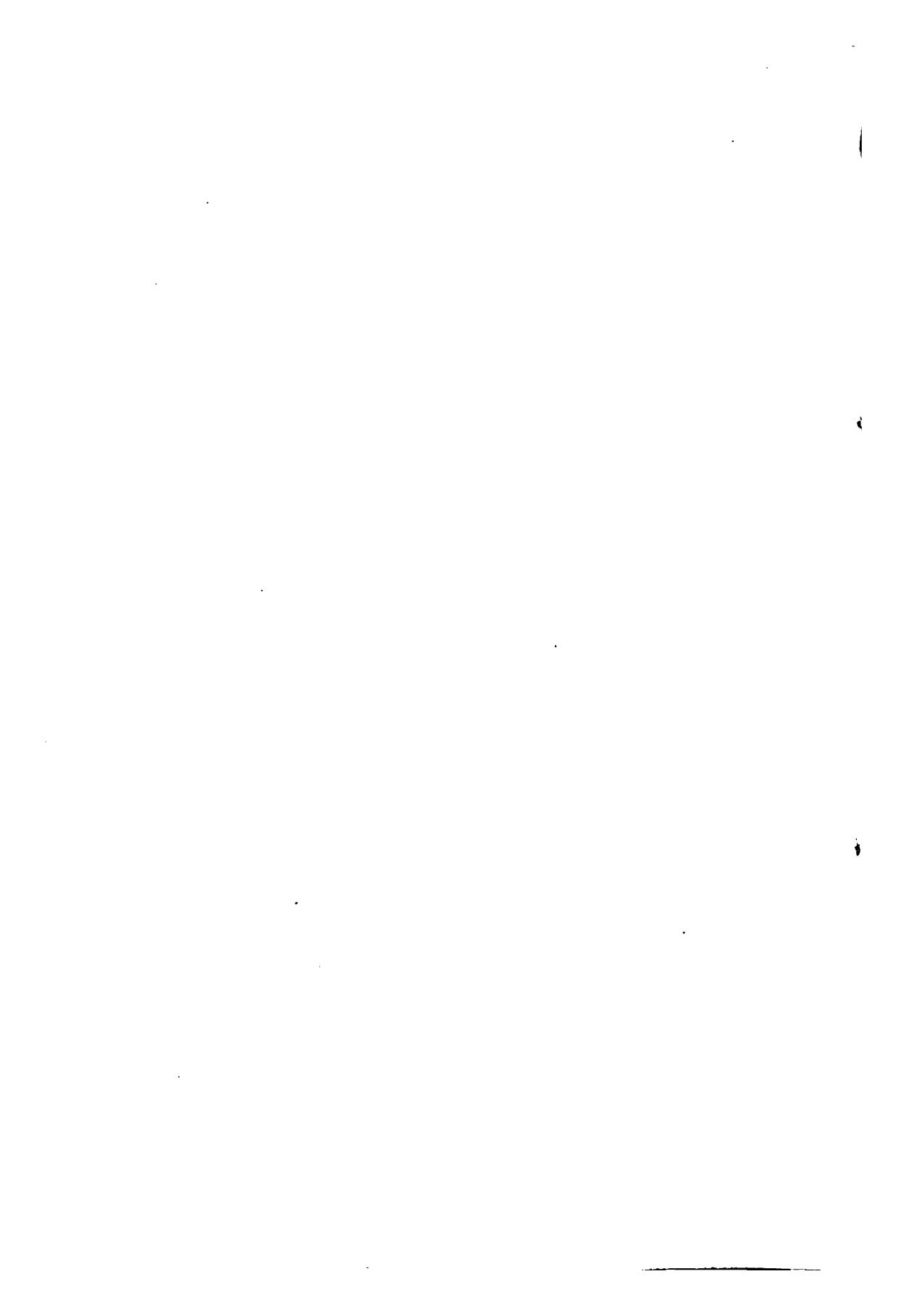
Origin. Character. Relation to city government. Its public and religious activities and charities.

IV. THE CRAFT GILDS.

- a. Subdivision of industry. Examples.
- b. Activities in regulating industry, in keeping order; as religious, social and beneficial societies.
- c. Mystery plays.
- d. Examples of rules.

V. SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS GILDS.

Voluntary organizations. Permanency.
What they did.



VI. ADVANCE OF THE TOWN.

1. Through commerce, benefits III.
2. Through industry, benefits IV.
3. Politically.
 - a. In Italy. Reasons.
 - b. In England. Town charters.
 - c. In Germany. Privileges.
 - d. In France.
 - e. In Spain. Burghers take part in warfare.

CONCLUSION. MEANING OF RISE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

37. EDUCATION, INCLUDING UNIVERSITIES.

SOURCES: Steele: *Medieval Lore*. Translations, etc., Vol. II, No. 3, *Medieval Student*. "Fling," Vol. II, No. 10, *Giraldus Cambrensis*.

SECONDARY WORKS: Munro, ch. 15. Bémont and Monod, ch. 31. Robinson, pp. 267-273. Emerton: *Europe*, ch. 13. Tout, ch. 9, 18. Munro and Sellery, pp. 348-357. Jessopp: *Friars*, ch. 6. Rashdall: *Universities*. Poole: *Illustrations*, etc. Symonds: *Wine, Women and Song*. Sabatier: *St. Francis*. Munro: *Attitude of the Western Church*. Gross, in *Am. Hist. Rev.*, Vol. VI, pp. 440 ff.

INTRODUCTION. PRESERVATION OF THE ROMAN SCHOOLS.

I. MEDIEVAL EDUCATION.

Trivium.
Quadrivium.
Theology.

II. HOW FOSTERED.

Town schools.
Bishops' schools.
But especially monasteries.
Examples.

III. SCHOLASTICISM.

- a. Meaning of term.
- b. Influence of Aristotle.
New acquaintance with his works.
- c. Results.

IV. THE UNIVERSITIES.

- a. Origin.
- b. Privileges.



- c. Studies.
- Colleges.
- d. Government.
- Faculties.
- Nations.
- Rector.
- e. Other activities.
- f. Life of the students. (*Haskins, in Am. Hist. Review, Vol. III, pp. 203 ff; Vol. X, pp. 1 ff.*)
- g. Most noted universities.

CONCLUSION. ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Abélard	<i>Quodlibetales</i>
Albert the Great, 1193–1280	Robert Grosseteste, d. 1253
Alexander Hales, d. 1245	Robert Sorbonne
Duns Scotus, d. 1308	Roger Bacon, 1214–1294
Héloïse	Thomas Aquinas, 1227–1274
John Bonaventure, 1221–1274	Vincent of Beauvais, d. 1264
Michael Scotus, born 1190	William of Auvergne, d. 1249

38. THE CHURCH IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

SOURCES : *Rule of St. Francis* in Henderson: *Documents. Mirror of Perfection of St. Francis. Little Flowers of St. Francis.* Crane: *Exempla of Jacques de Vitry. Legend of the Three Companions.*

SECONDARY WORKS: Robinson, ch. 16. Munro, ch. 16. Emer-ton: *Europe*, ch. 16. Bateson, chs. 9, 15. Jusserand, Part III. *Church Histories*. Lea: *Inquisition, Papal Penitentiary, Confession and Indulgences*, and *Studies*. Sabatier: *St. Francis*. Gautier: *Chivalry*. Cutts: *Parish Priests*. Jessopp: *Coming of the Friars*. Moore: *Gothic Architecture*.

INTRODUCTION. REFORM IN THE CHURCH.

Celibacy. Simony.

I. THE POPE.

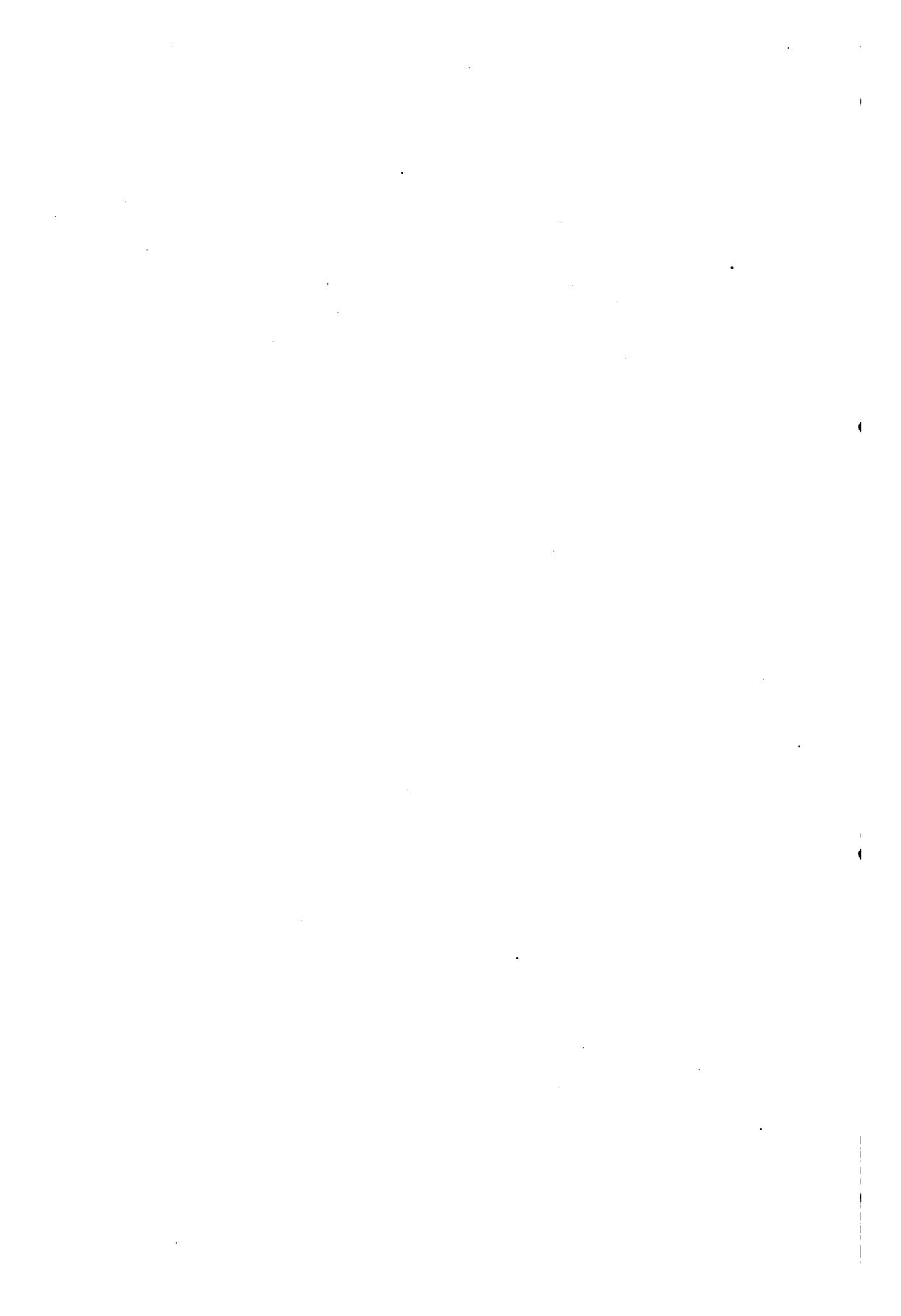
- a. The papal election. (*Henderson: Documents, pp. 361–365.*)
 - 1. The cardinals. Origin of office. Increased importance from right of election. (Red hat, 1245.)
 - 2. Decree of Nicholas II, 1059.
Canon, *Licet de vitanda*, 1179.
The conclave, 1274.



- b. The papal chancery.
Officers, bureaus, powers.
- c. The papal income.
Need of large funds.
 - 1. Revenue from Patrimony.
 - 2. Peter's pence.
 - 3. Tribute from vassal states.
e. g., Sicily, England.
 - 4. Payments for protection, dispensations, confirmation of bishops or abbots, and the pallium.
 - 5. Taxes of the papal penitentiary.
 - 6. Extraordinary imposts on the clergy.
- d. His power.
 - 1. In the Church. (*Calendar of Papal letters relating to England. Vol. I, Cal. State Papers.*)
(1) Archbishops and bishops.
(2) Canonization of saints.
(3) Appeals.
(4) Reserved cases.
(5) Dispensations and exemptions.
(6) Conferment of benefices.
(7) Convocation of Councils, and confirmation of their acts.
(Infallibility. Th. Aquinas.)
 - 2. Over lay rulers.
Two-fold position of ruler.
Papal theories.
Excommunication, extended to interdict and deposition. Examples.
Power of Innocent III in Polish, Hungarian, Norwegian and English (*Gee and Hardy, pp. 78-80*) internal affairs. Papal fiefs. Examples.
Unity of Christian world in 1274.

II. THE HIERARCHY.

- a. Bishops.
Power. Diocese and city. Bishops "*in partibus infidelium.*"
- b. The officials. Election of bishops. The cathedral chapters. Canons. Prebends. The arch-deacon. Provost. Dean. Vicar general. Officials. Their powers.
- c. Parish priests.
Various designations. Appointment. Patronage and presentation. The arch-priest.



III. THE MONASTIC ORDERS. (*Tout, ch. 9.* *Munro, ch. 12.*)

- a. The congregations.
The influence of Cluny.
- b. New orders.
General impulse.
Carthusians.
Cistercians.
Bernard of Clairvaux (*Storrs, and Letters, translated in Catholic Standard Library.*)
Regular canons.
- c. The Mendicant Orders. ("Fling," Vol. II, No. 6,
Monasticism.)
Franciscans. Their ideal. (*Milman, Bk. IX, ch. 10.*)
Dominicans. Their ideal. (*Milman, Bk. IX, ch. 9.*)
Lives of the founders.
Activities of the orders.
The Inquisition.

IV. THE COUNCILS.

- a. The fourth Lateran, 1215.
Attendance. Subjects of canons.
- b. Lyons, 1245-1247.
- c. Provincial synods and national councils.

V. THE SERVICE.

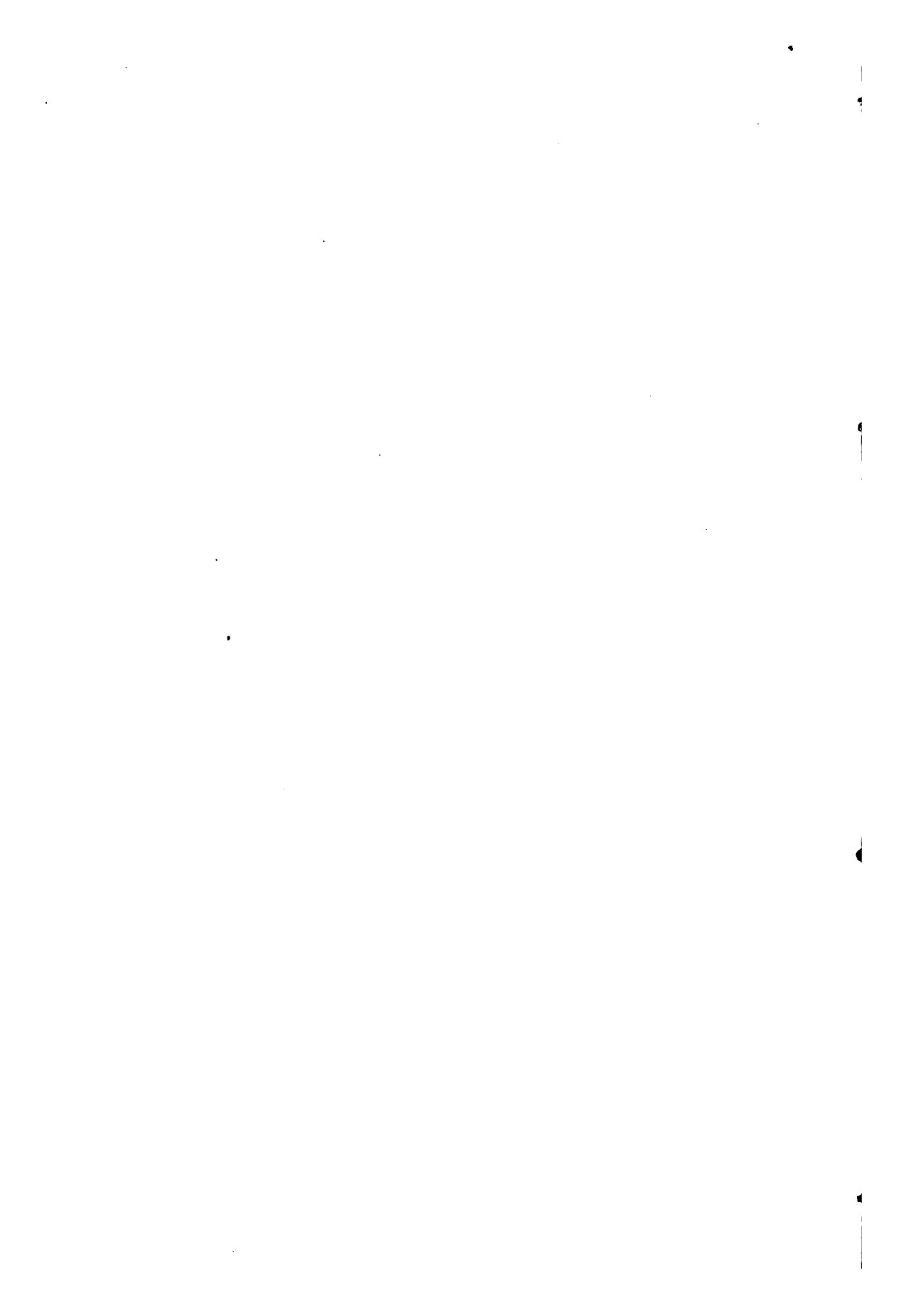
- a. The ritual.
The eucharist.
- b. Preaching. (*Smith: English Popular Preaching in the XIV Century, in Eng. Hist. Rev. Vol. VII, pp. 25-36.*)
The mendicants.
- c. Festivals.
Mystery plays. Parodies of festivals.

VI. POPULAR BELIEFS. (*Translations, etc., Vol. II, No. 4.*)

- a. The Virgin.
- b. Relics.
- c. Confession.
- d. Indulgence.
- e. The eucharist.
- f. The devil.

VII. THE MORALS.

- a. Contrasts in the middle ages.
- b. The complaints.
Preachers. Records of episcopal visitations.



Literature. The Goliards.

- c. The life of the age.

VIII. THE CHURCH STRUCTURES.

- a. The basilica.
- b. The Romanesque.
- c. The Gothic.
- d. Decoration of churches.

CONCLUSION. THE WORK OF THOMAS AQUINAS.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Beghards	Flagellants	Premonstrants
Béguines	Gaudentes	Quietists
Carmelites	Joachim de Flore	Salimbene, Fra
Carthusians	Ogive	Voragine
Citeaux	Peter Lombard	

39. HERESIES, TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH CENTURIES.

SOURCES : Translations, etc., Vol. III, No. 6, *Pre-Reformation Period*.

SECONDARY WORKS: Robinson, ch. 17. Lea: *Inquisition. Church Histories*. Lecky. Holland: *Rise of Intellectual Liberty*. Poole. Sabatier: *St. Francis*. Comba: *History of the Waldenses*. Milman, Bk. IX, ch. 8.

INTRODUCTION. WHAT HERESY WAS.

Difference between false teaching and opposition to the Church. Heresy a sign of health.

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

- a. In early times intellectual rather than moral.
Nature of Christ, of the Holy Ghost, of the eucharist.
- b. Now moral rather than intellectual. Reformation within the Church. St. Bernard.

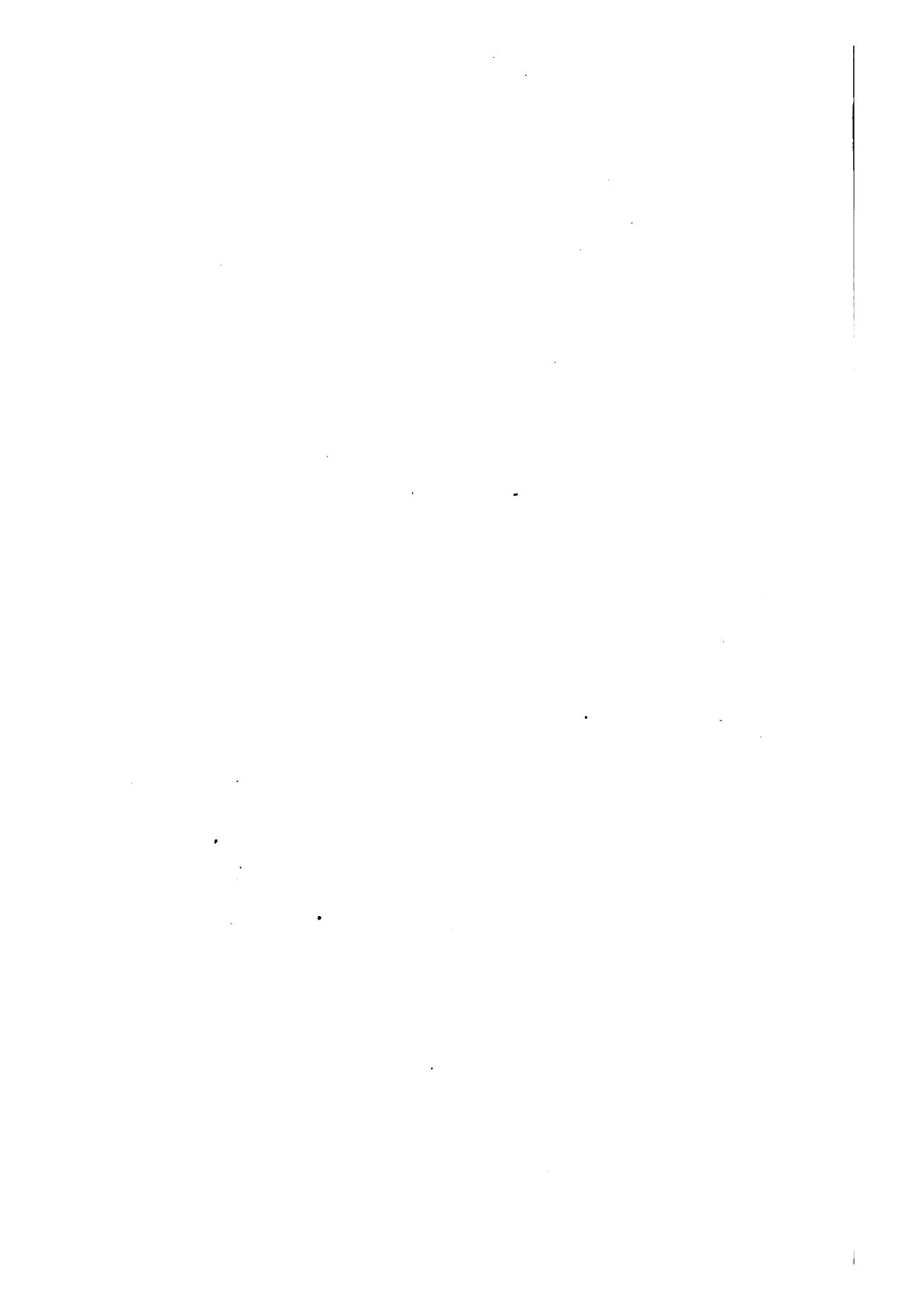
II. ABELARD.

- a. "Sic et Non."
- b. His pupil, Arnold of Brescia.
Policy and fate.

III. EXAMPLES EARLY IN TWELFTH CENTURY.

Opportunities for heresies.

- a. Tanchelm, 1115-1124.
Accusations of immorality.



- b. Eudes de Stella, 1148.
- c. Passagians. North Italy, twelfth century.

IV. ANTI-SACERDOTALISTS.

- a. Peter of Bruis, 1104-1124.
- b. Henry of Cluny, 1116-1148. (*St. Bernard: Letters*, Vol. I, pp. 241, 242.)
- c. Waldenses, from 1170.
"Poor men of Lyons."
Nature of teaching. (*Vedder: Origin, etc.*)
cf. Wiclif, Hus.

V. MANICHEANS.

- a. Eastern origin. Where most numerous.
- b. Early names. Albigenses, thirteenth century.
- c. Fundamental beliefs.
Peculiar tenets.
- d. Crusade against Albigenses.

VI. THE INQUISITION.

- a. Its rise.
- b. The Dominicans.
Attains its greatest prominence later.

CONCLUSION. RENAN'S QUESTION, WHY THE REFORMATION DID NOT COME IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

PROPER NAMES, ETC.

Cathari	Paterini	Piphles
Henricians	Petrobrusians	Publicani

40. CANON LAW.

SOURCES: *Apostolic Constitutions* in Clarke's *Ante-Nicene Library*. Translations, etc., Vol. IV, No. 2, *Canons. Constitutions of Clarendon* in Translations, etc., Vol. 1, No. 6, and in Gee and Hardy, p. 68.

SECONDARY WORKS: Article *Canon Law* in *Britannica*. Lea: *Inquisition and Studies*. Emerton: *Medieval Europe*, ch. 16. *Church Histories*. Maitland: *Roman Canon Law in the Church of England*.

INTRODUCTION. DEFINITION OF CANON AND CANON LAW.

Distinction from ecclesiastical law.

I. SOURCES.

- a. The Bible.

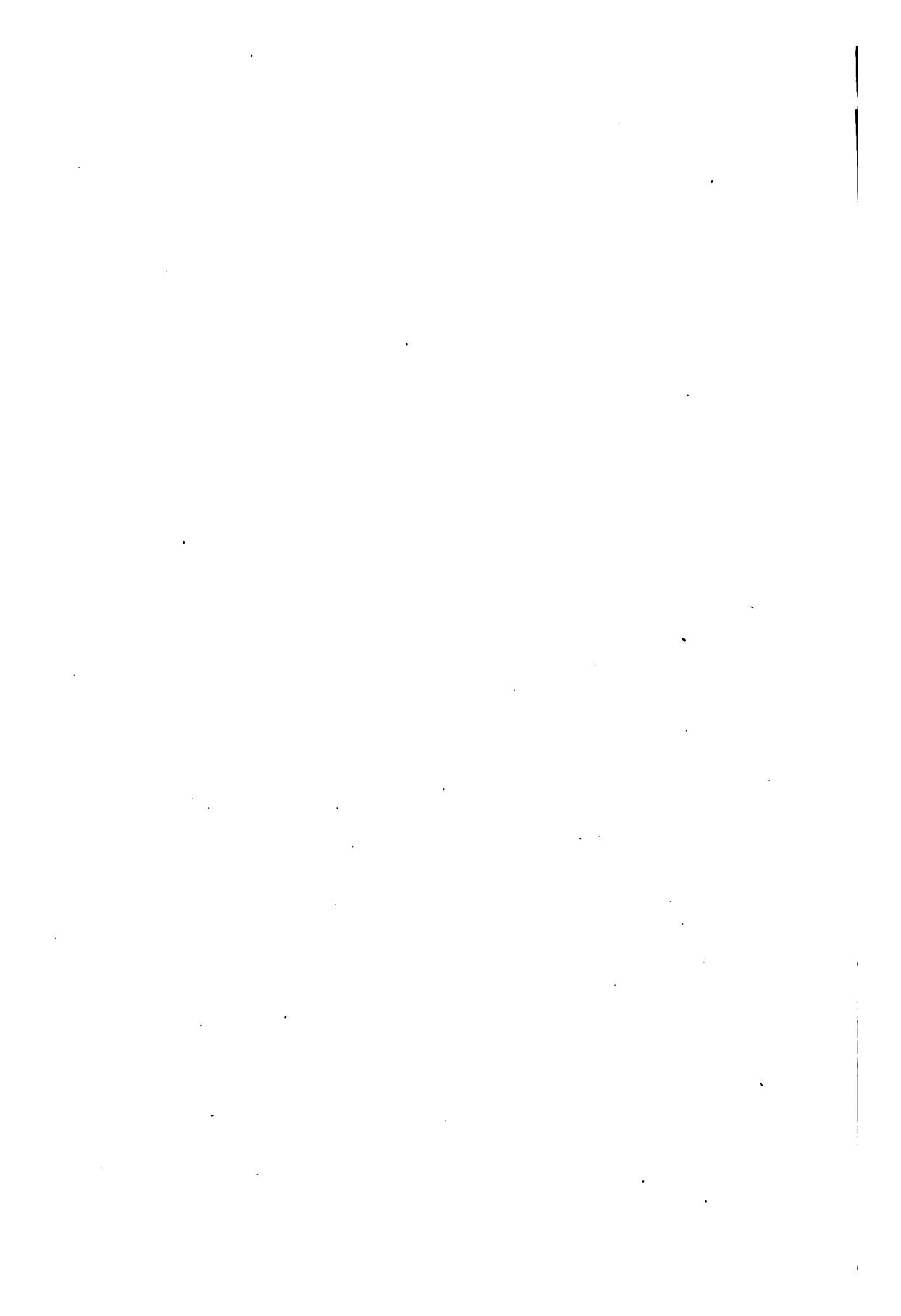
- b. The Fathers.
- c. The Councils.
- d. Decretals of the popes.
- e. *Libri Poenitentiales*.
- f. Custom.
- g. Secular legislation. (Justinian.)

II. EARLY HISTORY.

- a. Apostolic constitutions and canons.
- b. Nomocanon.
- c. *Versio Isidoriana* or *Hispana*.
- d. *Versio Itala* or *Prisca*.
- e. Dionysius Exiguus.
Two parts. Canons and decretals.
- f. *Codex Hadrianeus* or *Codex Canonum*.
- g. *Decretales Pseudo-Isidorianaes*.
- h. Benedictus Levita.
- i. *Capitula Angilrami*.
- j. Methodical collections of the tenth and eleventh centuries.

III. CORPUS JURIS CANONICI, 1582.

- 1. *Decretum Gratiani* (between 1139 and 1148).
“Concordantia discordantium canonum.”
(Cf. Abelard. “Sic et Non.”)
Composition. Notes: “Palea,” “corr. Rom.” Citation.
- 2. Decretals.
 - a. *Compilationes antiquæ* (not in *Corpus*).
“*Judex*, *Judicium*, *Clerus*, *Connubia*, *Crimen*.”
 - b. Decretals of Gregory IX, 1234.
Libri extra. Raymond of Pennaforte. Composition.
Citation.
 - c. *Liber Sextus*, 1298. Boniface VIII.
Composition. Citation.
Regulez juris.
 - d. *Clementinæ* (1313), 1317. Clement V. Composition.
Citation.
 - e. *Extravagantes* { *Joannis XXII.*
{ *Communes*, 1298–1484.
Semi-official approval, 1582.
Varying authority of different portions.
 - f. Supplements in some editions.
Liber Septimus, 1590.
Institutiones of Lancelottus, 1563.
Comparison of parts to parts of *Corpus Juris Civilis*.



IV. SCOPE OF ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

- a. Persons.
 - 1. The clergy.
 - 2. Widows, orphans, crusaders, students.
For the latter a privilege. Use of the tonsure.
- b. Subjects.
 - 1. Spiritual causes.
Matters relative to the faith, sacraments and vows.
 - 2. Civil causes.
Matters relative to marriage, ecclesiastical property, wills.
 - 3. Criminal causes.
Crimes against religion, or committed in holy places.
Violations of the Truce of God, usury, etc.
“*Fori mixti.*” Conflict with civil courts. Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164.

V. ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

- a. Organization.
The bishop and his officials.
- b. Method of procedure.
Evidence displaces oath. Denunciation. Development of Inquisition later.
- c. Penalties.
Limits. Preference for ecclesiastical courts. “Benefit of Clergy.”
Apogee of temporal power of Church, end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth century. (*Tout, ch. 14.*)

CONCLUSION. INFLUENCE ON INTERNATIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

41. LITERATURE, TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH CENTURIES.

SOURCES : *Aucassin and Nicolette.* Steele: *Huon of Bordeaux.* Renaud of Montauban, *Story of Alexander.* Turpin: *History of Charles the Great and Orlando in Mediæval Tales.* “*Gesta Romanorum,*” same collection. Joinville: *Life of St. Louis in Chronicles of the Crusades.* Needler: *Nibelungenlied.* “*La Mort d' Arthure.*” O'Hagan: *Song of Roland.*

SECONDARY WORKS : Robinson, ch. 19. Smith: *Troubadours.* Saintsbury: *Flourishing of Romance.* Ker. Morris: *Old French Romances.* Ashton: *Romance of Chivalry.* Masson



and Balzani in "Chronicles of Europe." Henderson: *Germany*, ch. 28. Comparetti: "Vergil in the Middle Ages." Norgate: *England*, Vol. II, ch. 10. Putnam: *Books and their Makers*.

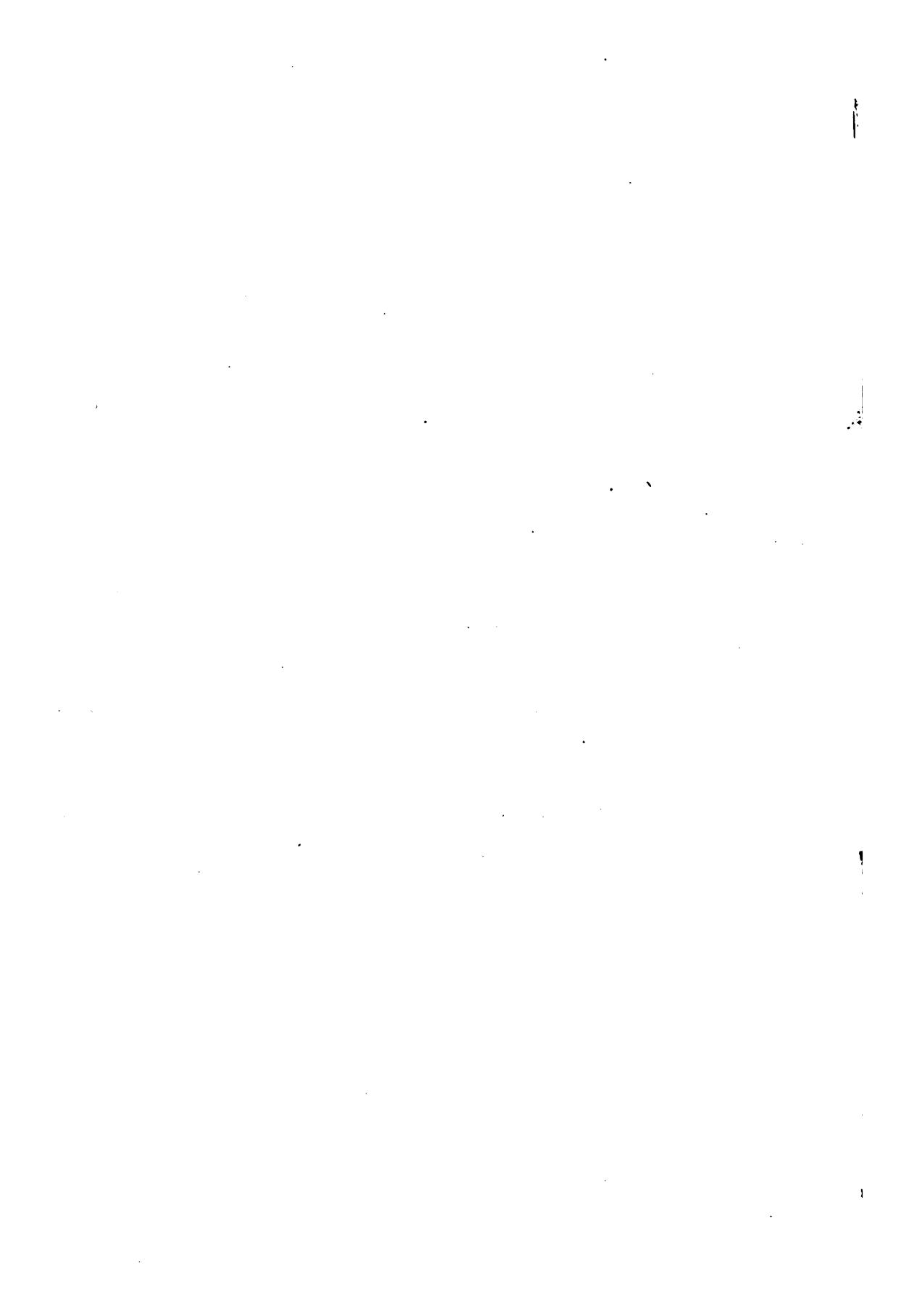
INTRODUCTION. REASONS FOR GROWTH OF NEW LITERATURE.

I. LATIN LITERATURE.

- a. Twelfth Century.
Poetical, oratorical, humanistic, philosophical, and theological.
- b. Thirteenth Century.
Scholastic. (Contrast with preceding.)
Sermons. Hymns.
Thomas of Celano: "*Dies Irae*."
Jacopone da Todi (?) : "*Stabat Mater*."
- c. Sciences.
Ontological pursuits.
New facts, but no advance in theory.

II. LITERATURE IN THE VERNACULAR.

- a. French literature.
 - 1. National epopee. e. g. Roland.
 - 2. Classic " e. g. Alexander.
 - 3. Breton " e. g. Arthur.
 - 4. Lyric poetry in south. Troubadours.
 - 5. The "Fabliaux."
 - 6. Histories. Villehardouin, Joinville.
- b. French literature in Europe.
 - 1. In England.
 - 2. In Spain, Portugal.
 - 3. In Italy.
Brunetto Latini : "The French tongue is the most delectable and the most common to all peoples."
M. Polo.
 - 4. In Germany.
- c. German literature.
 - 1. Material and inspiration.
 - 2. The Minnesingers.
 - 3. Walter of the Vogelweid.
 - 4. Niebelungenlied, c. 1190-1208.
 - 5. Godfrey of Strassburg; died, c. 1210.
 - 6. Wolfram of Eschenbach.
 - 7. Why this literature declined.



CONCLUSION. DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY ITALIAN LITERATURE.

PROPER NAMES.

Anselm	<i>Pierre le Mangeur</i>
<i>Chrétien de Troyes</i>	<i>Tristan and Isolde</i>
Golias	<i>Ulrich von Lichtenstein</i>
John of Salisbury	<i>Walter Map</i>
Parsifal	

42. SUMMARY.

SECONDARY WORK : Harrison: *Meaning of History*, chs. 2, 5.

INTRODUCTION. SUBJECTS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN DISCUSSED.

I. THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH.

Summary of its work and influence.

II. FEUDALISM.

- a. What it had done.
- b. Its waning influence.

III. THE NEW NATIONAL LIFE.

- a. New codes of law.
- b. New social conditions.
New industries.
- c. Parliamentary institutions.

IV. EUROPE, 1300, A. D.

CONCLUSION. THE EVOLUTION WHICH MUST OCCUR BEFORE THE
DAWNING OF THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION.



A LIST OF IMPORTANT DATES AND EVENTS.

A. D.

- 312 Victory of Constantine "at the Milvian Bridge."
- 323 Christianity recognized and favored by the Emperor.
- 325 Council at Nicaea.
- 330 Constantinople, capital of the Empire.
- 378 Battle of Hadrianople.
- 390 Insurrection in Thessalonica, crushed with cruelty by Theodosius. Eight months later Bishop Ambrose of Milan refused to admit the Emperor to Christian communion until he had done penance.
- 394 Whole of Empire re-united, for the last time, under Theodosius.
- 395 Death of Theodosius.
Alaric in Macedonia, Illyria and Greece.
- 402 Battle of Pollentia.
- 408 Death of Stilicho.
- 410 Sack of Rome by Alaric.
- 415 Visigothic kingdom in Gaul and Spain; capital Toulouse.
- 429 Vandals cross to Africa.
- 430 Death of St. Augustine.
- 439 Capture of Carthage by the Vandals.
- 449 Anglo-Saxon conquest of England begun.
- 451 Battle of Châlons, (Maurica).
Council of Chalcedon.
- 452 Invasion of Italy by Attila.
- 453 Death of Attila.
- 454 Hunnish kingdom dissolved.
- 455 Sack of Rome by the Vandals.
- 476 Deposition of Romulus Augustulus.
- 486 Battle of Soissons.
- 493 Ostrogothic kingdom in Italy.
- 496 Conversion of Clovis.
- 507 Visigothic kingdom in Spain; capital Toledo.
- 511 Death of Clovis.
- 525 Death of Boëthius.
- 526 Death of Theodoric the Great.
- 529 Foundation of Benedictine order.
- 533 Codification of Roman law completed.
- 534 Conquest of the Vandals by Justinian.
Conquest of Burgundy by the Franks.
- 552 Defeat of Totila by Narses.

A. D.

- 558 Union of Franks under Lothair I.
568 Invasion of Italy by Lombards.
597 St. Augustine in England.
613 Union of the Franks under Lothair II.
622 The Hegira.
623 Formation of Slavic kingdom in Bohemia, which lasted for 35 years.
638 Death of Dagobert I, the last strong Merovingian king.
664 Council of Whitby.
687 Battle of Testry.
711 Arabs cross into Spain.
732 Battle of Poitiers (Tours).
735 Death of the venerable Bede.
750 The Abbasside Caliphs at Bagdad, till 1258.
751 Pippin, king of the Franks.
756 Caliphate of Cordova.
768 Charles and Karlmann, kings of the Franks.
771 Charles the Great, sole king.
772 Beginning of the Saxon war.
774 Donation of Charles the Great.
782 Massacre of prisoners at Verden.
794 Council at Frankfort.
797 The *Capitulare Saxonicum*.
800 Coronation of Charles the Great.
814 Death of Charles the Great.
843 Treaty of Verdun.
851 Danes capture London and Canterbury.
855 Danes winter for the first time in Sheppey.
878 Treaty of Wedmore.
886 Siege of Paris by the Northmen.
887 Deposition of Charles the Fat.
893 First Bulgarian Empire.
910 Foundation of Cluny.
c. 912 Northmen gain a permanent position in Normandy.
933 Victory of Henry I over the Hungarians on the Unstrut.
951 Marriage of Otto the Great and Adelaide.
955 Victory over the Hungarians on the Lechfeld.
959 Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury.
962 Otto the Great crowned Emperor.
987 Hugh Capet chosen king of France.
991 First Danegeld in England.
997 St. Stephen, king of Hungary.



A. D.

- 998 Execution of Crescentius.
1000 Archbishopric of Gnesen created.
1002 Massacre of the Danes in England.
1014 Death of Sweyn of Denmark, king of England.
1034 Burgundy re-united to the German Empire.
1059 Decree of Nicholas II concerning the papal elections.
1066 Conquest of England by the Normans.
1073 Flight of Henry IV from Harzburg.
1075 Henry IV defeats Saxons on the Unstrut.
Decree against lay-investiture.
1076 Excommunication of Henry IV.
1077 Henry IV at Canossa.
1085 Death of Gregory VII.
1095 Council of Clermont.
1096 First crusade begun.
1099 Capture of Jerusalem by the crusaders.
1104 Archbishopric of Lund created.
1114 Foundation of the monastery of Clairvaux.
1122 The Concordat of Worms.
1143 Republic at Rome.
1144 Capture of Edessa by Mohammedans.
1152 Archbishopric of Drontheim created.
1155 Arnold of Brescia burnt.
1157 Duke Vladislav receives the royal crown of Bohemia from
Frederick I.
1158 Diet of the Roncaglian fields.
1160 Introduction of scütage in England.
1162 Milan razed to the ground.
Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury.
1164 Constitutions of Clarendon.
Archbishopric of Upsala created.
1167 Formation of Lombard League.
1170 Death of Thomas Becket.
1176 Emperor defeated by Lombard League at Legnano.
1181 Assize of arms in England.
1183 Peace of Constance.
1187 Capture of Jerusalem by Saladin.
1191 Capture of Acre by crusaders.
1193 Death of Saladin.
1194 Henry VI conquers the Two Sicilies.
1197 Death of Henry VI.
1198 Innocent III, pope.



A. D.

- 1200 Privileges granted by king to the University of Paris.
1204 Capture of Constantinople by the crusaders.
1208 England under interdict.
Crusade against Albigenses begun.
1212 Battle of Tolosa.
1213 John accepts his kingdom as a fief of the papacy.
1214 Battle of Bouvines.
1215 The Great Charter.
Fourth Lateran Council.
1216 Dominican order confirmed by Honorius III.
1221 Death of St. Dominic.
1222 Golden Bull for Hungary.
1226 Death of St. Francis.
1227 Battle of Bornhœved.
1229 Jerusalem regained by Christians through a treaty.
1231 Constitutions of Frederick II for Sicily.
c. 1233 Inquisition confided to Dominicans.
1237 Victory of Frederick II over the Lombards at Cortenuova.
1244 Jerusalem lost to Christians.
1245 Council of Lyons.
1257 Foundation of the college of Sorbonne.
1258 Provisions of Oxford.
1265 Parliament of Simon of Montfort.
Battle of Evesham.
1268 Execution of Conrardin at Naples.
1274 Papal conclave created.
1279 Statute of *Mortmain*.
1282 "Sicilian Vespers," slaughter of the French in Sicily.
1284 Annexation of Wales to England.
1285 Statute of Winchester.
1290 Expulsion of the Jews from England.
Statute *Quia emptores*.
1291 Last possessions of the Christians in Palestine lost.
1295 The Model Parliament.
1296 Bull *Clericis laicos*.
1297 Statute *De tallagio non concedendo*.
1298 Closing of the Great Council in Venice.
1300 Papal Jubilee.



LISTS OF EMPERORS, POPES AND KINGS.

I. THE WESTERN EMPERORS, 395–476.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Honorius, 395–423. | Procopius Anthemius, 467– |
| Valentinian III, 424–455. | 472. |
| Petronius Maximus, 455. | Anicius Olybrius, 472. |
| Avitus, 455–456. | Glycerius, 473–474. |
| Majorian, 457–461. | Julius Nepos, 474–475. |
| Libius Severus, 461–465. | Romulus Augustulus, 475–476. |

II. THE WESTERN EMPERORS, 800–1300.

(Only those are given who were crowned by the Pope.)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Charles the Great, 800–814. | Otto III, 996–1002. |
| Lewis I, 813 (816)–840. | Henry II, the Saint, 1014– |
| Lothair, 817 (823)–855. | 1024.** |
| Lewis II, 850–875.* | Conrad II, 1027–1039. |
| Charles II, the Bald, 875–881. | Henry III, the Black, 1046– |
| Charles III, the Fat, 881–887,
d. 888. | 1056.** |
| Guido, 891–894.* | Henry IV, 1084–1106.** |
| Lambert, 894–898.* | Henry V, 1111–1125.** |
| Arnulf, 896–899. | Lothair II, 1134–1137. |
| Lewis III of Provence, 901–905.
(Blinded and sent away.) | Frederick I, Barbarossa, 1155– |
| Berengar, 915–924.* | 1190. |
| Otto I, 962–973. | Henry VI, 1191–1197.** |
| Otto II, 967–983. | Otto IV, 1209–1218. |
| | Frederick II, 1220–1250. |

III. THE EASTERN EMPERORS, 395–1204.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Arcadius, 395–408. | Justinian I, 527–565. |
| Theodosius II, 408–450. | Justin II, 565–578. |
| Marcian, 450–457. | Tiberius Constantinus, 578– |
| Leo I, the Thracian, 457–474. | 582. |
| Zeno, the Isaurian, 474–491. | Maurice, 582–602. |
| Anastasius I, 491–518. | Phocas, 602–610. |
| Justin I, 518–527. | |

Heraclian Dynasty, 610–717.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Heraclius I, 610–641. | Constantinus (Constans II), |
| Heraclius Constantinus, 641. | 641–668. |
| Heracleonas, 641–642. | |

* Recognized only in Italy.

** Respectively Henry I, II, III, IV and V of the Empire.



- Constantine IV or V, *Pogonatus*, 668–685.
 Justinian II, 685–695.
 Leontius, 695–697.
 Tiberius Apsimarus, 697–705.
- Justinian II (restored), 705–711.
 Philippicus, 711–713.
 Artemius Anastasius, 713–715.
 Theodosius III, 715–717.

Syrian (Isaurian) Dynasty, 717–802.

- Leo III, the Isaurian, 717–740.
 Constantine V or VI, *Copronymus*, 740–775.
 Leo IV, the Chazar, 775–779.
 Constantine VI or VII, 779–797.
- Irene, 797–802.
 Nicephorus I, 802–811.
 Stauracius, 811.
 Michael I, *Rhangabe*, 811–813.

Amorian Dynasty, 820–867.

- Leo V, The Armenian, 813–820.
 Michael II, the Stammerer, 820–829.
- Theophilus, 829–842.
 Michael III, the Drunkard, 842–867.

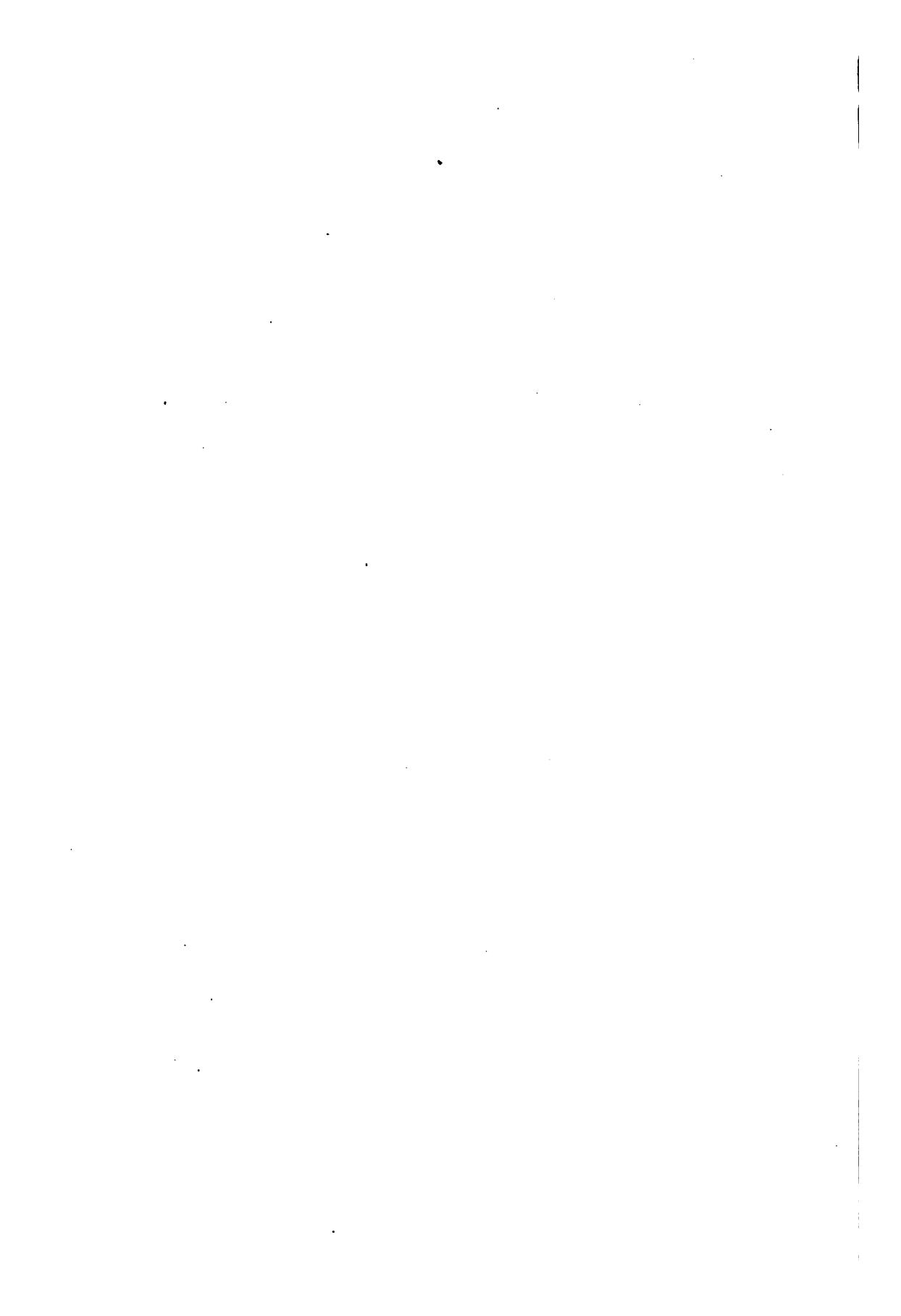
Basilian or Armenian (Macedonian) Dynasty, 867–1057.

- Basil I, the Macedonian, 867–886.
 Constantine VII (with Basil I), 868–878.
 Leo VI, the Wise, 886–912.
 Constantine the VII, or VIII, *Porphyrogenitus*, 912–958.
 Alexander, 912–913.
 Romanus I, *Lecapenus*, 919–945.* (As associates his three sons, Christopher, Stephen and Constantine.)
 Romanus II, 958–963.
 Basil II, *Bulgaroctonus*, 963–1025. (As associate his brother Constantine, – 1028,* see below.)
- Nicephorus II, Phocas, 963–969.*
 John I, Zimisces, 969–976.*
 Constantine VIII or IX, 1025–1028.
 Romanus III, *Argyrus*, 1028–1034.
 Michael IV, The Paphlagonian, 1034–1042.
 Michael V, 1042.
 Constantine IX or X, *Monomachus*, 1042–1055. (Reigns with his wife Zoë.)
 Theodora, 1055–1057.
 Michael VI, *Stratioticus*, 1057.

Comnenian Dynasty, 1057–1204.

- Isaac I, Comnenus, 1057–1059.
 Constantine X or XI, Ducas, 1059–1067.
- Eudocia, 1067–1071.
 (In the name of her sons, Michael VII, 1067–1078, Androni-

* Usurper.



- | | |
|---|--|
| cus and Constantine and
with her second hus-
band Romanus IV, 1067-
1071.) | Manuel I, Comnenus, 1143-
1180. |
| Michael VII (see above),
1071-1078. | Alexius II, Comnenus, 1180-
1183. |
| Nicephorus III, Botoniates,
1078-1081. | Andronicus I, Comnenus,
1183-1185. |
| Alexius I, Comnenus, 1081-
1118. | Isaac II, Angelus, 1185-1195. |
| John or Calojohannes, Com-
nenus, 1118-1143. | Alexius III, Angelus, 1195-
1203. |
| | Isaac II (restored), } 1203-
Alexius II, Angelus, } 1204. |
| | Alexius V, Ducas, 1204. |

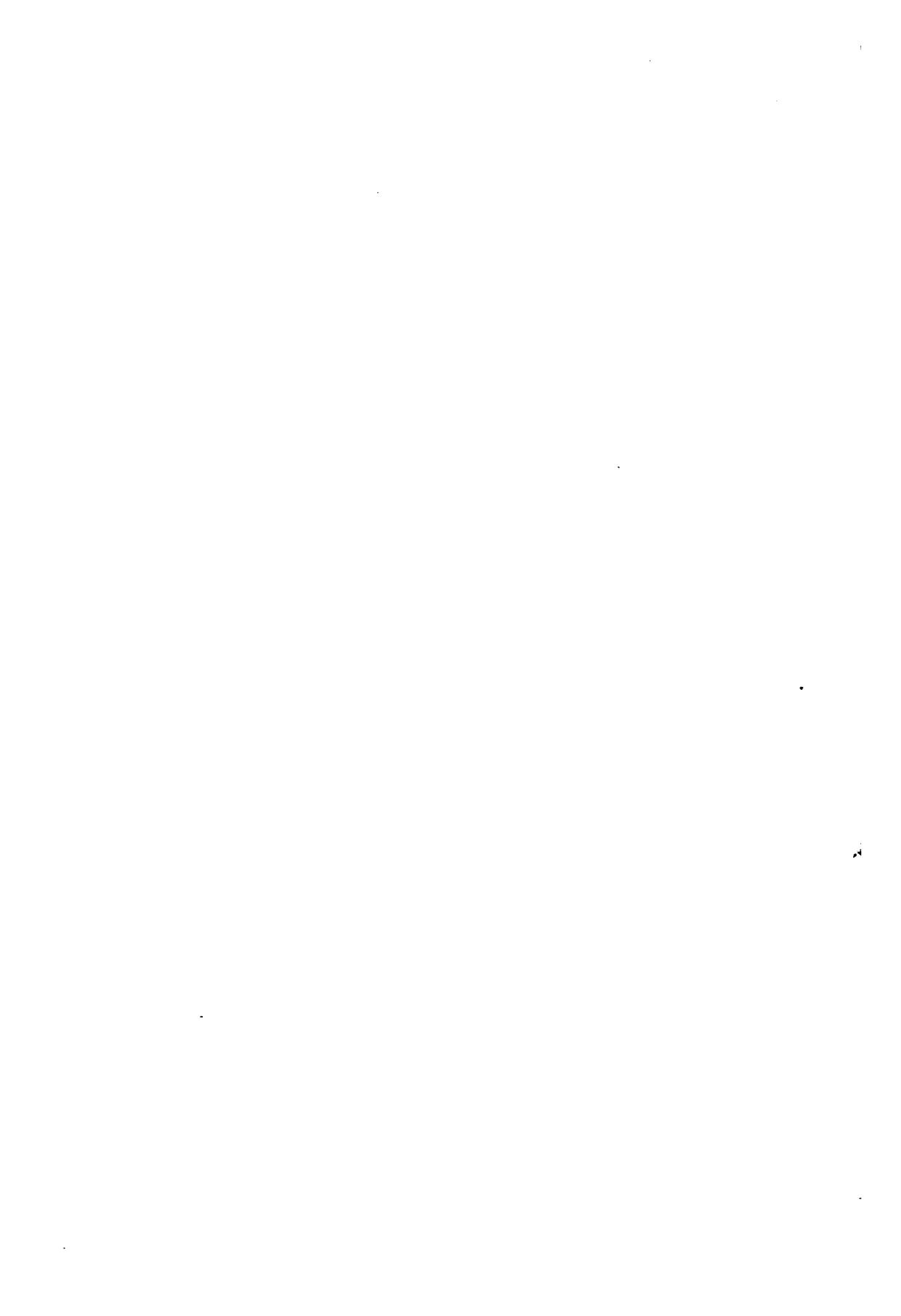
IV. LATIN EMPERORS OF THE EAST.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Baldwin I, 1204-1205. | Robert, 1221-1228. |
| Henry of Flanders, 1205-1216. | John of Brienne, 1228-1237. |
| Peter of Courtenay, 1216-1219. | Baldwin, 1237-1261. |
| Yolande, 1219-1221. | |

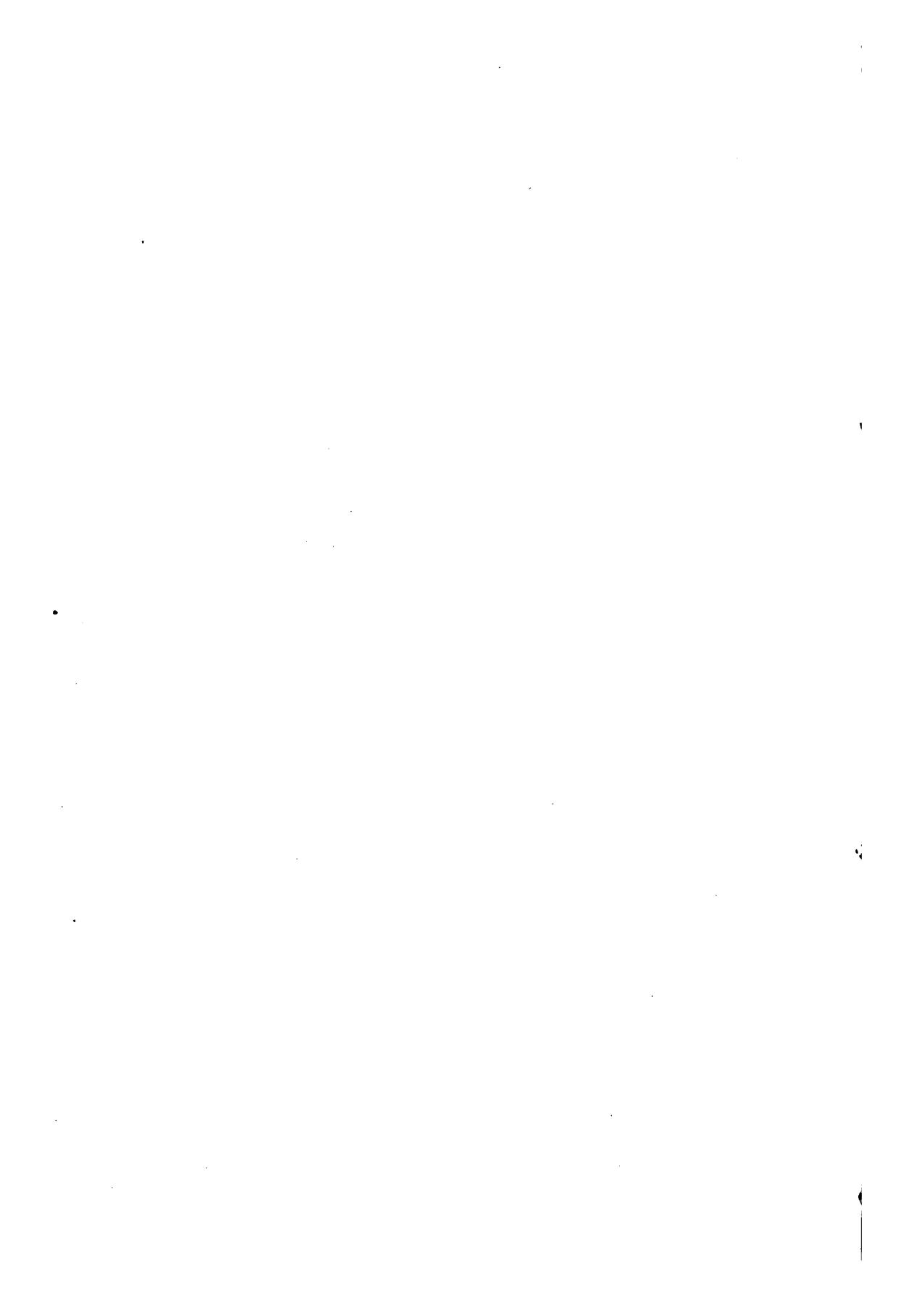
V. POPES, 384-1303.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| S. Siricius, 384-398. | John III, 560-573. |
| S. Anastasius I, 398-401. | Benedict I, 574-578. |
| S. Innocent I, 401 or 402-417. | Pelagius II, 578-590. |
| S. Zosimus, 417-418. | S. Gregory I, 590-604. |
| S. Boniface I, 418-422. | Sabinianus, 604-606. |
| S. Celestine I, 422-432. | Boniface III, 607. |
| S. Sixtus III, 432-440. | S. Boniface IV, 608-615. |
| S. Leo I, 440-461. | S. Deusdedit, 615-618. |
| S. Hilarus, 461-468. | Boniface V, 619-625. |
| S. Simplicius, 468-483. | Honorius, 625-638. |
| S. Felix III, 483-492. | Severinus, 638 or 639-640. |
| S. Gelasius, 492-496. | John IV, 640-642. |
| S. Anastasius II, 496-498. | Theodore I, 642-649. |
| S. Symmachus, 498-514. | S. Martin, 649-653-(655). |
| S. Hormisda, 514-523. | S. Eugenius I, 654-657. |
| S. John I, 523-526. | S. Vitalianus, 657-672. |
| S. Felix IV, 526-530. | Adeodatus, 672-676. |
| Boniface II, 530-532. | Donus, 676-678. |
| John II, 532-535. | S. Agatho, 678-681. |
| S. Agapitus I, 535-536. | S. Leo II, 681-683. |
| S. Silverius, 536-537. | S. Benedict II, 683 (?) -685. |
| Virgilius, 537-555. | John V, 685-686. |
| Pelagius I, 555-560. | Conon, 686-687. |

* Compiled from Gams, Jaffé and Potthast.



- Theodore, 687.
 S. Sergius I, 687–701.
 John VI, 701–705.
 John VII, 705–707.
 Sisinnius, 708.
 Constantine I, 708–715.
 S. Gregory II, 715–731.
 S. Gregory III, 731–741.
 S. Zacharias, 741–752.
 Stephen (II), 752.
 Stephen II, 752–757.
 S. Paul I, 757–767,
 Constantine II, 767–768.
 Philip, 768.
 Stephen III, 768–772.
 Hadrian I, 772–795.
 S. Leo III, 795–816.
 Stephen IV, 816–817.
 S. Paschal I, 817–824.
 Eugenius II, 824–827.
 Valentinus, 827.
 Gregory IV, 827–844.
 Sergius II, 844–847.
 S. Leo IV, 847–855.
 Benedict III, 855–858.
 S. Nicholas I, 858–867.
 Hadrian II, 867–872.
 John VIII, 872–882.
 Marinus I, 882–884.
 Hadrian III, 884–885.
 Stephen V, 885–891.
 Formosus, 891–896.
 Boniface VI, 896.
 Stephen VI, 896–897.
 Romanus, 897.
 Theodore II, 897.
 John IX, 898–900.
 Benedict IV, 900–903.
 Leo V, 903.
 Christopher, 903–904.
 Sergius III, 904–911.
 Anastasius III, 911–913.
 Lando, 913–914.
- John X, 914–928.
 Leo VI, 928–929.
 Stephen VII, 929–931.
 John XI, 931–936.
 Leo VII, 936–939.
 Stephen VIII, 939–942.
 Marinus II, 942–946.
 Agapitus II, 946–955.
 John XII, 955–964.
 Leo VIII, 963–965.
 Benedict V, 964.
 John XIII, 965–972.
 Benedict VI, 972–974.
 Benedict VII, 974–983.
 John XIV, 983–984.
 Boniface VII, (974), 984–985.
 John XV, 985–996.
 Gregory V, 996–999.
 Sylvester II, 999–1003.
 John XVII, 1003.
 John XVIII, 1003–1009.
 Sergius IV, 1009–1012.
 Benedict VIII, 1012–1024.
 John XIX, 1024–1033.
 Benedict IX, 1033–1048.
 Gregory VI, 1045–1046.
 Clement II, 1046–1047.
 Damasus, 1048.
 S. Leo IX, 1048–1054.
 Victor II, 1054–1057.
 Stephen X, 1057–1058.
 Benedict X, 1058–1060.
 Nicholas II, 1059–1061.
 Alexander II, 1061–1073.
 S. Gregory VII, 1073–1085.
 Victor III, 1086–1087.
 Urban II, 1088–1099.
 Paschal II, 1099–1118.
 Gelasius II, 1118–1119.
 Calixtus II, 1119–1124.
 Honorius II, 1124–1130.
 Innocent II, 1130–1143.
 Celestine II, 1143–1144.



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|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Lucius II, | 1144–1145. | Innocent IV, | 1243–1254. |
| Eugene III, | 1145–1153. | Alexander IV, | 1254–1261. |
| Anastasius IV, | 1153–1154. | Urban IV, | 1261–1264. |
| Hadrian IV, | 1154–1159. | Clement IV, | 1265–1268. |
| Alexander III, | 1159–1181. | Gregory X, | 1271–1276. |
| Lucius III, | 1181–1185. | Innocent V, | 1276. |
| Urban III, | 1185–1187. | Hadrian V, | 1276. |
| Gregory VIII, | 1187. | John XX, | 1276–1277. |
| Clement III, | 1187–1191. | Nicholas III, | 1277–1280. |
| Celestine III, | 1191–1198. | Martin IV, | 1281–1285. |
| Innocent III, | 1198–1216. | Honorius IV, | 1285–1287. |
| Honorius III, | 1216–1227. | Nicholas IV, | 1288–1292. |
| Gregory IX, | 1227–1241. | Celestine V, | 1294. |
| Celestine IV, | 1241. | Boniface VIII, | 1294–1303. |

VI. KINGS OF GERMANY, 887–1308.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Arnulf, | 887–896. | Lothair II, | 1125–1137. |
| Lewis, the Child, | 899–911. | Conrad III, | 1138–1152. |
| Conrad I, | 911–918. | Frederick I, Barbarossa, | 1152–1190. |
| Henry I, the Fowler, | 918–936. | Henry VI, | 1190–1197. |
| Otto I, the Great, | 936–973. | Otto IV, | 1197–1212. |
| Otto II, | 973–983. | Philip II, | 1197–1208. |
| Otto III, | 983–1002. | Frederick II, | 1212–1250. |
| Henry II, the Saint, | 1002–1024. | Conrad IV, | 1250–1254. |
| Conrad II, the Salic, | 1024–1039. | The Great Interregnum, | 1254–1273. |
| Henry III, the Black, | 1039–1056. | Rudolf I, | 1273–1291. |
| Henry IV, | 1056–1106. | Adolf of Nassau, | 1292–1298. |
| Henry V, | 1106–1125. | Albert I, of Austria, | 1298–1308. |

VII. KINGS OF FRANCE, 888–1314.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|
| Eudes, | 888–898. | Henry I, | 1031–1060. |
| Charles, the Simple, | 898–923. | Philip I, | 1060–1108. |
| Robert I, | 923. | Louis VI, | 1108–1137. |
| Rudolf of Burgundy, | 923–936. | Louis VII, | 1137–1180. |
| Louis IV, <i>d'Outremer</i> , | 936–954. | Philip II, Augustus, | 1180–1223. |
| Lothair, | 954–986. | Louis VIII, | 1223–1226. |
| Louis V, <i>le Fainéant</i> , | 986–987. | Louis IX, | 1226–1270. |
| Hugh Capet, | 987–996. | Philip III, the Rash, | 1270–1285. |
| Robert II, the Pious, | 996–1031. | Philip IV, the Fair, | 1285–1314. |



VIII. KINGS OF ENGLAND, 1066-1307.

William I, the Conqueror, 1066-1087.	Henry II, 1154-1189.
William II, the Red, 1087- 1100.	Richard, the Lion-Hearted, 1189-1199.
Henry I, 1100-1135.	John, Lackland, 1199-1216.
Stephen, 1135-1154.	Henry III, 1216-1272.
	Edward I, 1272-1307.

IX. KINGS OF JERUSALEM, 1100-1187.

Baldwin I, 1100-1118.	Amalric, 1162-1174.
Baldwin II, 1118-1131.	Baldwin IV, 1174-1185.
Fulk of Anjou, 1131-1143.	Baldwin V, 1185-1186.
Baldwin III, 1143-1162.	Guy of Lusignan, 1186-1187.



THE GREAT MAYORS OF THE PALACE.

(From Oman: European History, 476-918.)

St. Arnulf, Bp. of
Metz, died 641.

PIPPIN the Elder, Mayor
of Austrasia, died 639.

ANSEGISEL, Mayor
of Austrasia 632-38. — Begga.

GRIMOALD, Mayor of
Austrasia, died 656.

Plectrudis = PIPPIN the Younger, Mayor
of Austrasia, Neustria, and
Burgundy, died 714. — Alphaida. Childebert, Pro-
claimed King of
Austrasia 656.

GRIMOALD,
Mayor of
Neustria,
died 714.
Theudoald.

Drogo,
died 708.

CHARLES MARTEL, Mayor
of Austrasia 717, of all the
Kingdoms 719, died 741.

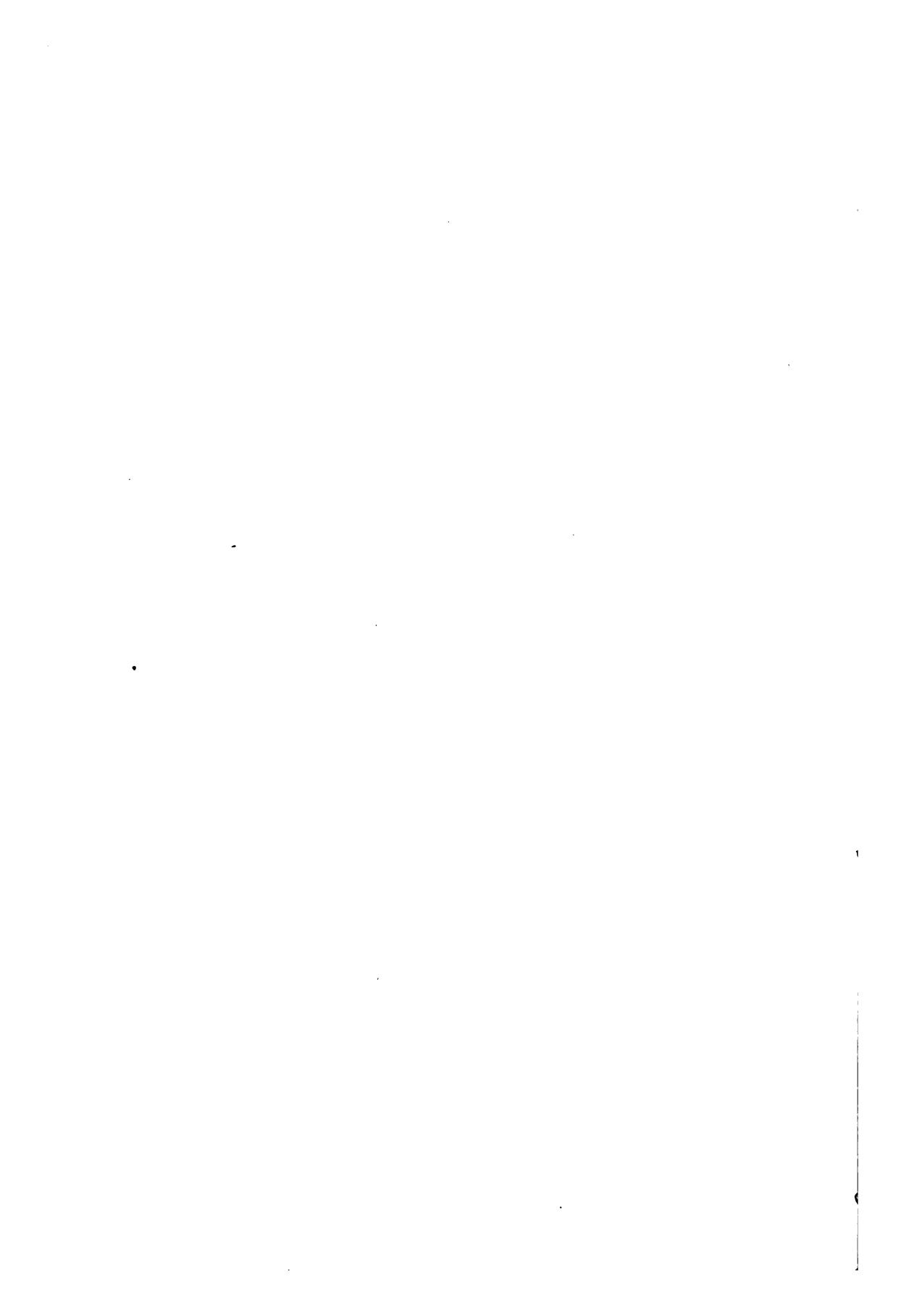
CARLOMAN,
Mayor of
Austrasia,
died 754.

PIPPIN the Short,
Mayor of Neustria
741, King of the
Franks 752.

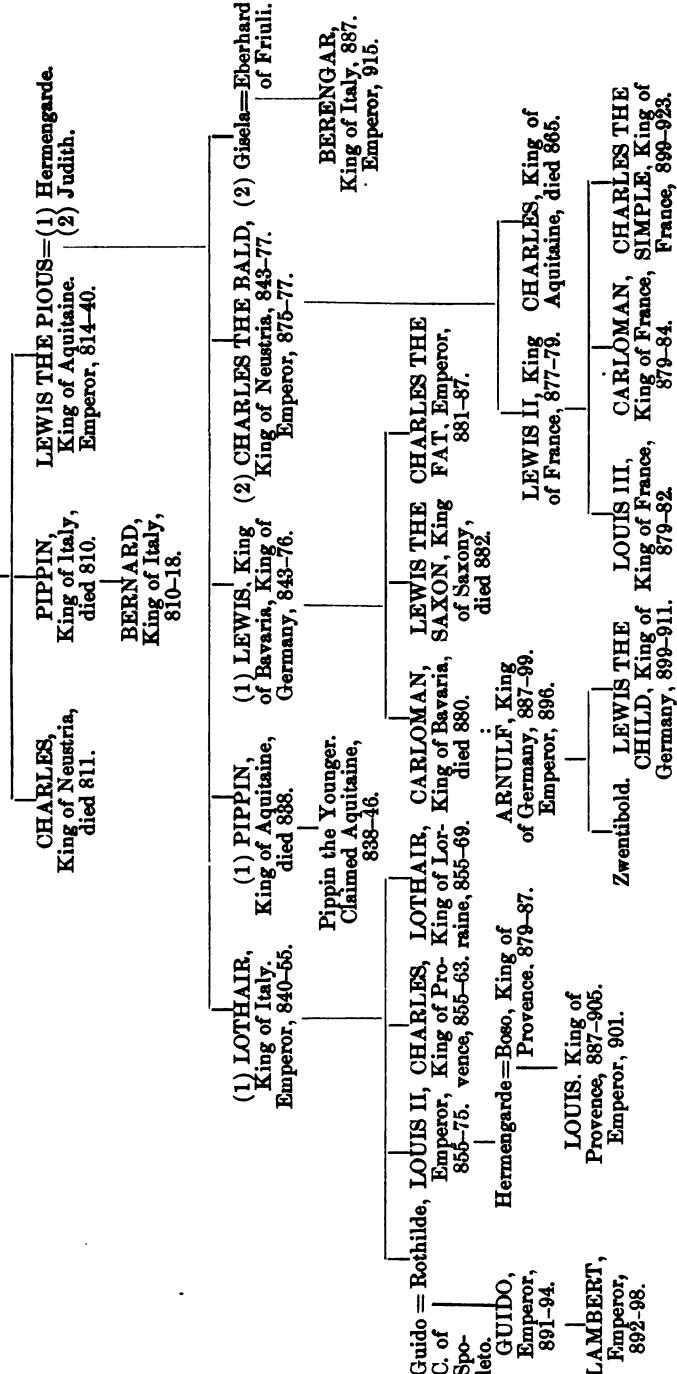
Grifo.

Bernard.

CHARLES the Great. — CARLOMAN. Adalhard. Wala.



THE DESCENDANTS OF CHARLES THE GREAT.
 CHARLES THE GREAT
 768-814





RICHER'S JOURNEY FROM RHEIMS TO CHARTRES.

Richeri Historiarum Liber IV, c. 50. Latin.

(Translated by Dr. A. C. Howland.)

About a fortnight before the capture of these men,¹ while I was living in the city of Rheims deeply engaged in the study of the liberal arts and anxious to master the logic of Hippocrates of Chos, I happened one day upon a horseman from Chartres. When I had questioned him as to who he was and in whose service, and why and whence he had come here, he replied that he was a messenger of Heribrand, clerk of Chartres, and that he wished to have speech with one Richer, a Monk of St. Remi. Recognizing at once the name of a friend and understanding the occasion of his embassy I made known to him that I was the person he sought, and giving him a kiss, I drew him secretly to one side. He immediately produced his letter, which proved to be an invitation from Heribrand to come and read the Aphorisms with him. I was greatly rejoiced at the prospect, and having engaged a certain lad to go with me, I made my dispositions to take the road to Chartres in company with the horseman. When I set out, however, the only assistance I received from my abbot was a palfrey. So, without money, without even a change of clothing or any other necessaries, I came to Orbais, a place renowned for its great hospitality. There I was refreshed by the conversation of the Lord Abbot D., as well as entertained through his liberality, and on the following day resumed the journey that was to take me as far as Meaux. But, having entered the shadows of a forest, misfortune overtook me and my two companions. For taking the wrong turning at the crossroads we wandered out of our way six leagues. Then when we were a little beyond Château-Thierry, the palfrey that had previously seemed a very Bucephalus, began to lag behind like an ass. The sun had already passed the meridian, the sky had clouded up and the rain was on the point of falling in torrents, when as luck would have it, that Bucephalus succumbed to his mighty efforts, when we were still six miles from our city, and sinking beneath the limbs of the lad who was riding him fell to the ground as though he had been struck by lightning and there died. How great our dismay and anxiety then were, those can appreciate who have ever experi-

¹ Arnulf, archbishop of Rheims, and Charles of Lorraine. The date referred to is about March 15, 991.



enced similar accidents or had like trouble. The boy, unused to the difficulties of such a journey and having now lost his horse, threw himself on the ground thoroughly used up. There was our baggage without any means of conveyance. The rain was pouring down in sheets. The sky was black with clouds. The sun now about to set threatened us with darkness. As I was hesitating amid all these difficulties, good council was not withheld by God. For I left the boy on the spot with the baggage, and having told him what he should answer to passers-by if questioned and warned him to resist any desire to fall asleep, I set out accompanied only by the horseman from Chartres and came to Meaux. When I reached the bridge it was scarcely light enough to see. Carefully examining the structure, I was once more overwhelmed with new misfortunes. For it had so many holes and such great gaps in it that the citizens of the town could scarcely cross it even by daylight in the course of their necessary business. But my quick-witted guide, who was pretty well experienced in traveling, searched about on every side for a skiff. Finding none, he came back to the dangerous task of trying to cross over the bridge. With the aid of heaven he managed to get the horses over safely. Where there were holes he would sometimes lay his shield down for the horses to step on, sometimes place boards across that were lying around, and now bending over, now standing up, first running ahead, then coming back, he finally got safely across with me and the horses. Night had fallen and covered the earth in darkness when at length I entered the cloister of St. Pharo, where the brothers were just preparing the love-drink. On this particular day, after the reading of the chapter by the steward of the monastery, they had had a solemn feast, which was the cause of the drink being prepared at so late an hour. I was received by them as a brother and refreshed by their pleasant conversation and what food I wanted. I sent back the man of Chartres with the horses to brave once more the dangers of the bridge we had just passed, in order to get the boy who had been left behind. With the same skill as before he crossed over. He found the lad with some difficulty, during the second watch of the night, after wandering about and shouting for him frequently. When he had taken him up and returned to the city he turned aside with him and the horses and sought the hut of a certain peasant, fearing to attempt the bridge whose perils he had learned by experience. And there they found rest for the night but no food, though they had been the whole day without eating. What a sleepless night I passed and with how great

anxiety I was tortured can be imagined by any one whose love ever compelled him to keep watch for some dear one. But hardly had the day broken when they put in their appearance nearly famished with hunger. They were given something to eat while grain and straw were placed before the horses. The boy being now without a horse, I left him behind with the Abbot Augustus and pushed on rapidly to Chartres accompanied by the messenger alone. On reaching there I sent the horses back at once to Meaux to fetch the boy. When all cause for apprehension had been removed by his arrival I entered diligently into the study of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates with my master Heribrand, a man of much culture and learning. But in this work I learned only the ordinary symptoms of diseases, and such a knowledge of ailments not being sufficient for my desires, I begged him to read with me the book on the concord of Hippocrates, Galen and Suranus. He granted my request, for he was a very skillful man in his art and well acquainted with pharmaceutics, botany and surgery.

LETTER OF HENRY IV TO GREGORY VII. 1073.

(Probably between October 12 and November 15.)

Jaffé: *Bibl. Rer. Ger.*, Vol. II, p. 46. Latin.

To the most watchful and best beloved lord Pope Gregory endowed from Heaven with the apostolic dignity, Henry by the grace of God King of the Romans renders most faithfully due submission.

Since the Kingship and Priesthood when they are rightly administered in Christ need always his delegated strength, it is certainly fitting, my lord and most loving father, that there should be no dissension whatever between them, but rather that they should cling closely to one another being joined indissolubly by the bond of Christ. For thus and not otherwise is preserved in the bond of perfect charity and peace both the harmony of Christian unity and the prosperity of the catholic Church. But we, who, by the will of God, have been for some time governing in the kingdom, have not, as was fitting, shown due honor and justice to the Priesthood. It is true we have not in vain borne the sword given to us by God to maintain our power, and yet when we have unsheathed it, it has not always



been against those sentenced judicially as criminals, as was just. Now, however, somewhat pricked by the divine mercy and returned to ourselves, we confess our former sins to your most indulgent fatherhood which accuses us; we hope from you in the Lord that absolved by your apostolic authority we may obtain pardon.

Alas! sinful and in misery, partly owing to the impulse of youthful temptation, partly owing to the freedom of our unrestrained and mighty power, partly also owing to the seductive deception of those whose plans we, too easily led, have followed, we have sinned against Heaven and in your sight and are no more worthy to be called your son. For not only have we seized ecclesiastical property, but also we have sold the churches themselves to unworthy men, although infected with the poison of simony and entering not by peace but otherwise, and we have not defended them as we ought. And now, because we alone without your aid are not able to reform the churches, concerning these as moreover concerning all our affairs, we earnestly seek at the same time both your aid and advice; we being most desirous to obey your commands in everything. And now in especial concerning the church at Milan, which is through our fault in error, we ask that it may be reformed by your apostolic chastisement, according to the canons; and that your authoritative judgment may proceed thence to correct the others. We then, by God's will, will not fail you in anything; asking this humbly of your fatherly kindness that it may mercifully be swift to aid us in all things. After no long time you will receive our letters by the hands of our most humble servants, from whom you will learn more fully, God granting it, what still remains to be said by us.



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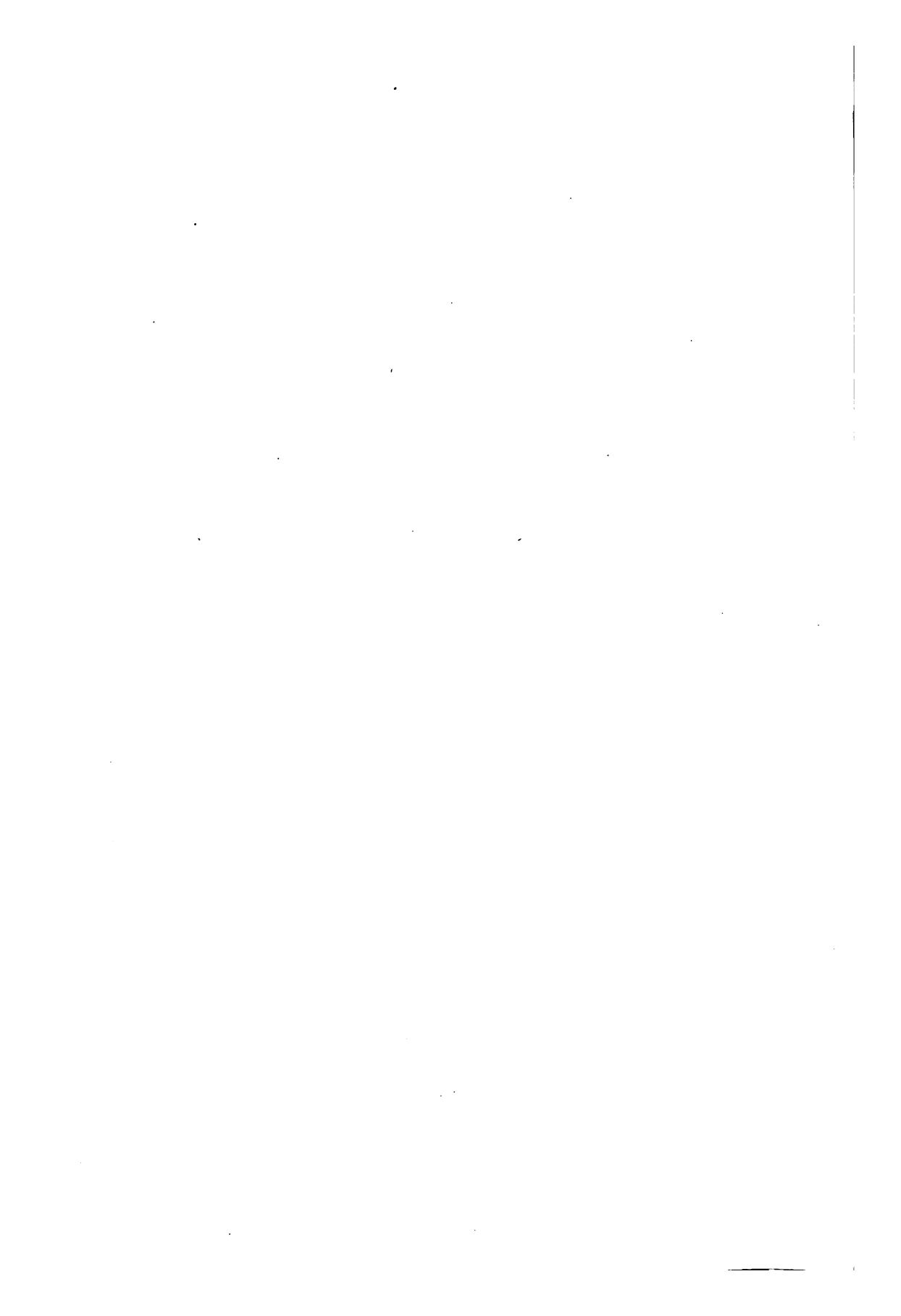
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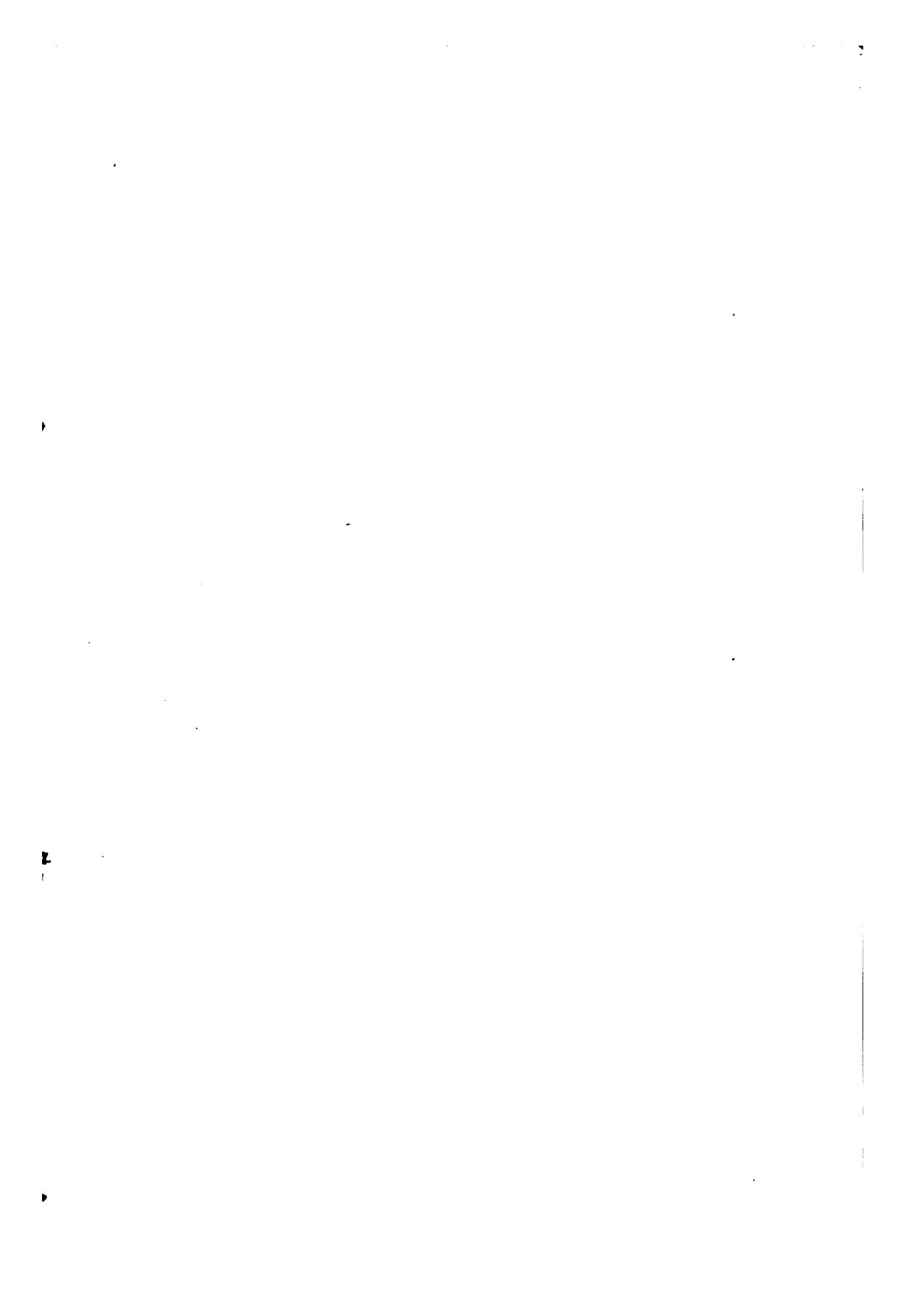
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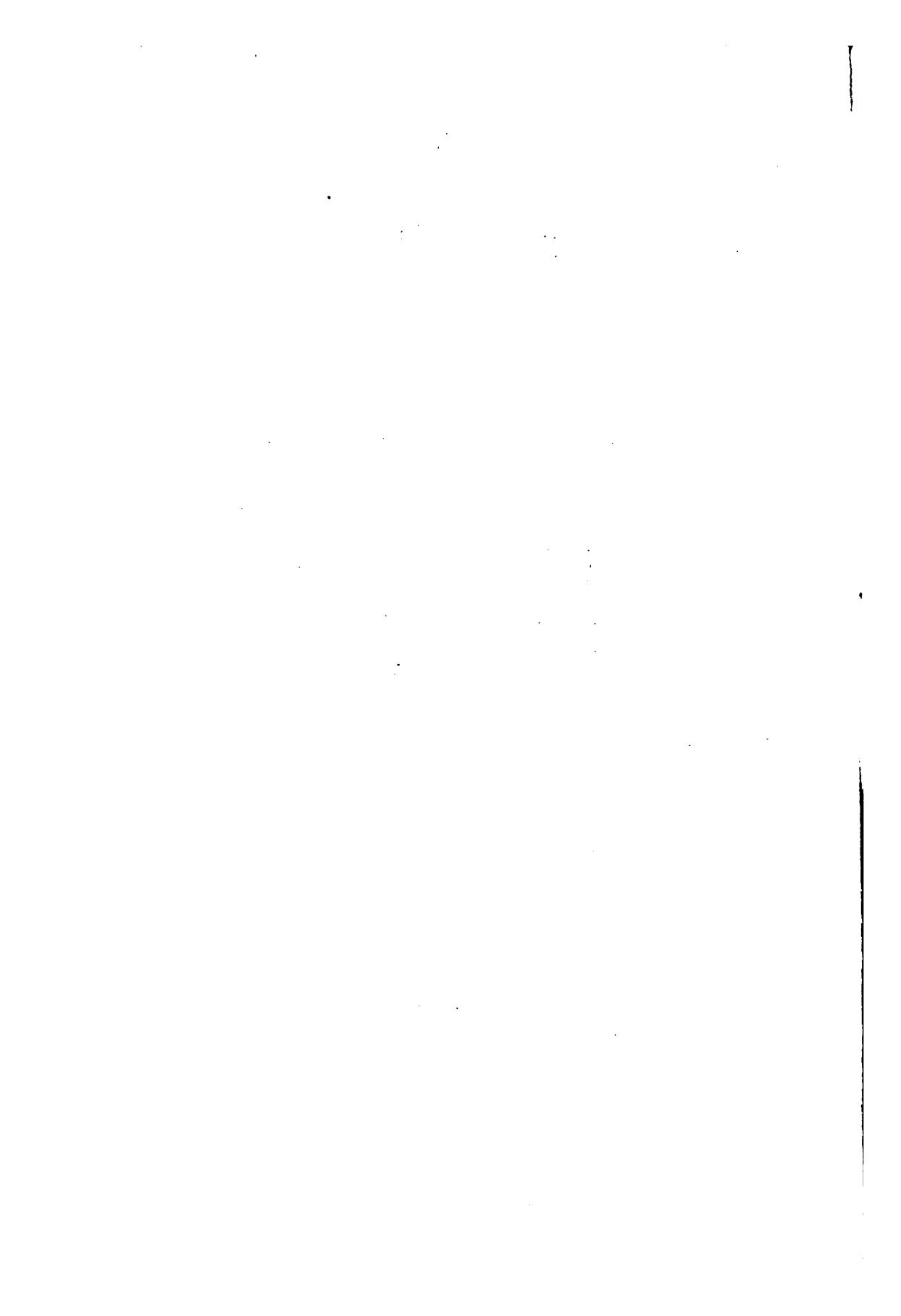


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